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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH

PETERSBURG, June 10.—We have been favored, says the Petersburg Express, with the New York Herald of June 7, from which we copy a few extracts:

News from Europe—Four days later.—CAPE RACE, June 6.—The City of Washington, from Queenstown, 29th, has arrived.

The steamers Southwick and Gladiator, from Nassau, with cotton, turpentine, etc., had arrived at Liverpool. The Sumter continued at Gibraltar.

The American Crisis.—The London Morning Post understands that the demand for the restitution of the Emily St. Pierre cannot be complied with, as municipal laws take no cognizance of the act of the three men who re-captured her as an offence, or recognize it as an injury suffered by the belligerents. Had an American cruiser fallen in with the ship, she might have seized her, but there is no municipal law which can warrant the English government in giving her up, and it is therefore bound to refuse compliance with the request.

The London Times in an editorial on the surrender of Norfolk, the destruction of the Merrimac, etc., says the conquest of the South, so far as the water is concerned, seems almost complete. On land, however, the Times says, it is premature to say the rebel power is altogether broken. It sees no signs of the end, and no indications as to what that end will be. The Southerners may be beaten in battle, but they have immense territories for retreat. The contest is virtually the whole world against the South, as the North is open to the ships of the world, while the South is completely shut out. The surprise is not that the Confederates retreat, but that they make front at all.

The London Times thinks that Gen. Butler's rule at New Orleans is exceedingly severe and harsh, and calculated to make the raising of the blockade there valueless.

The London Morning Post is very bitter on Gen Butler's proclamation, and says that not even the Austrians or Russians ever issued more severe decrees.

The Post says if Davis and Beauregard can inflict defeat on the Federals the independence of the South will be achieved. If they are overcome, the South may be considered vanquished.

The London Daily News regards the abandonment of Norfolk and destruction of the Merrimac as of great importance, and that it proves the resignation by the Confederates of the contest at sea.

Two ships are up for New Orleans at Liverpool.

Sir L. "Packegoile" had given notice in the Commons that he would call attention to the destruction of cotton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English manufactures. At the same time he would ask if the government intends to take steps for mediation.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Sales of Cotton two days 12,000 bales. Prices are firmer and one-eighth of a penny higher.

The Prisoners taken at Richmond.—WHITE HOUSE, Pamunky river, June 4.—The following are the names of the eleven officers who, with two hundred and thirty privates, were made prisoners of war.

Col. Chas. A. Lightfoot, 22d N. C.
Lt. Col. John O. Long, 22d N. C.
Major Tully Graybill, 28th Georgia.
Capt. T. S. Mays, South Carolina.
Lt. W. O. Clegg, 14th Ga.
Lt. J. R. F. Miller 49th Ga.
Lt. W. J. M. Preston, 14th Ga.
Lt. A. L. Furley, 22d N. C.
Lt. John McIntire, 16th N. C.
2d Lt. C. Denoon, 41st Va.
Conrad Boyd, 2d Lt. Nelson Artillery, Va.

From Norfolk.—But 3,000 troops now occupy Portsmouth and Norfolk, and these, it is said, are being rapidly sent off in other directions. The Federals have torn up the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad sixteen miles this side of Suffolk, and sent the iron off to the North. It is also said that they have blown up all the fortifications around Norfolk, and the rumor was that they contemplated an evacuation of the place. Our informant states that ten valuable negroes were shot down in the streets of Norfolk last week because they refused to leave their owners, and that the Yankees say they have long since ceased to regard the negroes of the South as anything else but a most intolerable nuisance, and one which they intend to abate by the sword, if necessary. We have rumors, also, that the yellow fever has made its appearance in Norfolk, but we think this incorrect.—*Pet. Express, 9th inst.*

Death of Turner Ashby.—The Confederate cause has sustained a great loss in the fall of the heroic General (late "Colonel") Turner Ashby, whose name has become renowned, as one of the most daring and successful of our leaders. He fell in a skirmish with the enemy last Thursday or Friday, in the neighborhood of Harrisonburg. The intelligence comes from Gen. Jackson, and admits of no doubt. His name will live in the history of these times among the knightliest of the gallant spirits who have illustrated Southern chivalry and patriotism.—*Rich. Whig, 9th inst.*

A Military Adventurer.—In the early part of this war, Gen. McClellan wrote to a distinguished officer in the South, expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate army. If he dare deny the fact, and his recent reports prove that in mendacity he is the representative man of the Yankee nation, it can be demonstrated by such evidence as will close his lips in eternal silence.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Gen. J. A. Early.—The report that this gallant and efficient officer has been made a Major-General, is without foundation.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1862.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The conduct of most of the Virginia papers to the North Carolina troops which have gone to that State by tens of thousands to aid in its defence,—thousands of whom have perished there by disease or been killed or mutilated in battle—is unaccountable to us. See the letter from an officer of the 22d Reg't (from Randolph county,) which is but the latest of many similar complaints of Virginia injustice or neglect. We have heretofore intimated our belief that the neglect was the fault of our own officers, in not making known to the Reporters of the Virginia papers the part which their Regiments bore in the battles. But we were mistaken in regard to some of the Virginia journals. When duly informed, with the name of the officer given, the information is sometimes treated with neglect, and sometimes with insult. For instance, the Dispatch gave conspicuous insertion to a gross slander that over 100 of the 5th N. C. Regiment had refused parole, not wishing to return to the Southern Confederacy. This was refuted by Capt. Brookfield, who showed that not 10 had done so; but Capt. Brookfield's card was published in an obscure part of the Dispatch, making no amende for the imputation on the Reg't. But the latest act of injustice and insult is by the Examiner, which, in giving an account of the battle before Richmond, assigns the honorable and perilous position which the 5th N. C. Reg't occupied and maintained with their blood in that battle, to the 5th *South* Carolina, and then in a second account of the battle, having found out that it was the 5th North, Carolina, instead of the 5th South Carolina, it pretends that the regiment was "thrown into disorder, reformed, and led into action by Col. Moore and then put in command of Col. Smith." Col. McRae, we are informed, wrote a respectful note to the Editor of the Examiner, (to whom he was personally known,) calling his attention to the errors, and stating the facts, but that paper, instead of repairing its wrong, alluded to Col. McRae's and other notes in the most offensive manner. This obliged Maj. Sinclair to pronounce the Examiner's statement "false," over his own name in the Whig.

We have recently seen a letter from an officer of one of our Regiments, in which this remark is made: "I have seen little to admire in Virginia, and it requires a stern sense of duty to bear up against the many acts of injustice which we are called to endure."

The time will come, we hope, when North Carolina and North Carolinians will receive that share of common justice, not to say high commendation, which is now withheld—when they will be honored for allowing that stern sense of duty to control their conduct, rather than disgust at the want of appreciation by those who should be the first to acknowledge their merits.

COL. VANCE.—We have been sorry to see that the Charlotte Democrat, in its zealous advocacy of its friend Col. Johnson for Governor, supposing that Col. Vance would be brought forward as his opponent, anticipated that event by asserting that "Col. Vance was not in the fight at Newbern." It is a bad sign, in the present condition of affairs, that any paper or person, of any party, sets out to abuse or depreciate any true man, as Col. Vance has certainly proven himself to be. Our convictions of duty lead us in the present crisis to uphold every such man, whether we vote for him for Governor or not. We think it doubtful whether Col. Vance will allow his name to be run, for we have heard that he greatly prefers his present less distinguished and more dangerous position in the field. But whether a candidate or not, his patriotism entitles him to justice. That justice the Democrat is itself now obliged to render, though in a grudging sort of way, as follows:

"In saying that Col. Vance was not in the fight, we meant (as we were informed by two gentlemen who were on the field) that he was not under fire—that the position *he* occupied was out of danger. One of the gentlemen who made the statement to us has since offered to substantiate our statement over his signature, but we do not deem it necessary to produce anything of the kind. We expressly stated that we meant no reflection on Col. Vance, nor did we doubt his gallantry and bravery; but we object to the Standard's concocting stories about Col. Vance and the battle at Newbern for party purposes. That's all.

"P. S.—Since the above was in type, we conversed with an officer who was in the battle, and he thinks our informant was mistaken about Col. Vance not being under fire—he thinks the Colonel was within range of the enemy's balls. It may be that our previous information was incorrect, (unintentionally no doubt,) though coming from a soldier who took an active part in the battle."

In reply to the original statement of the Democrat, the Standard said,—

"The truth is, *he fought the enemy for one hour and a half after Gen. Branch had left the field.* Gen. Branch burnt the bridge while he was fighting, and left him to his fate, surrounded by thousands of the enemy. We know this to be so, and will prove it in due time."

QUERE.—Our readers will recollect the article alluded to below, which we copied into the Observer of the 2nd inst. Who it is that makes such diametrically opposite statements, we know not. If the Editor of the Wilmington Journal were at Richmond, we would suspect him of it, it is so like him. And yet it is not like him, for he never retracts his slanders. But, whoever it may be, Gen. Branch is entitled to the benefit of the following recantation:—

RICHMOND, June 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner:—In your paper of May 31st appeared an article on the battle in Hanover, by "Hanover." The author afterwards found that some facts had been unintentionally misstated, and that certain expressions had been used which might, if unexplained, be construed to reflect upon the personal bravery or generalship of Gen. L. O'B. Branch; therefore "Hanover" requested you, on June 1st, to insert an article explanatory of this first article, and was told by your clerk that the article would appear if possible. Will you, sir, please publish said article if possible, and if not, please publish at least enough to assure the public that "Hanover" is now satisfied that Gen. Branch was on the field before a gun had been fired, and that he ordered all of his forces into position, and did not keep a battery and four regiments idle at his side while the enemy was mowing down the Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh, as was at first stated.

Gen. R. E. Lee has thanked Gen. Branch for his management on that occasion and for the conduct of his troops; and as the first article, if unexplained, might do injustice to a brave officer, it is hoped that you will at least allow an explanation.

I am, sir, &c., HANOVER.

Since the above was in type the following has come to hand:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 3d, 1862.

BRIG. GEN. L. O'B. Branch, Commanding, &c., &c.

GENERAL: The report of your recent engagement with the enemy at "Slash Church," has been forwarded by Major-Gen. Hill. I take great pleasure in expressing my approval of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of the position in which you were placed, and of the gallant manner your troops opposed a very superior force of the enemy. I beg you will signify to the troops of your command, which were engaged on that occasion, my hearty approval of their conduct, and hope that on future occasions they will evince a like heroism, and patriotic devotion.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

GEN. PETTIGREW.—The restoration to life of this gentleman, who was supposed to have been killed in the battle near Richmond, is not less gratifying to his personal friends than, as we confidently believe, it will be influential on the great cause in which we are engaged; for we feel assured that he needs only life and opportunity to become one of the greatest Generals of the age, and should this war be protracted he will probably have the opportunity. His supposed death has been the occasion for bringing prominently forward, especially in Charleston, where he had resided for some 14 years, his high character and great merit as a man, and his remarkable devotion to military pursuits, to which his earlier education by no means led him. The Charleston Courier has two long articles on the subject, the first sketching his career, in substance as follows:

"No brighter, nobler or more gallant spirit has sealed in martyrdom on the field, devotion to our cause, than Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew. He entered the old and cherished nursery of his native State after full academical preparation and graduated with distinguished honors from the University of North Carolina in 1847. President Polk, a native of North Carolina, and an alumnus of this University, attended this Commencement with members of his Cabinet and other distinguished citizens. The orator of the Literary Societies was John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, and afterwards Minister to France. Among the scientific visitors and guests was Professor Maury, who was so favorably and deeply impressed with the gifts and acquirements of the young graduate that he engaged him for the Mathematical Chair of the Observatory in Washington. Mr. Pettigrew remained in Washington, until 1848, when he removed to Charleston, and completed, under the tuition of his distinguished relative and fatherly friend, J. L. Petigru, the legal studies he had commenced.

He was admitted to the bar and proceeded to Europe for study, observation and improvement. He passed three years chiefly in Germany and Spain, and made a diligent use of the many advantages there presented to one of his qualifications.

On returning to Charleston, he began practice, and justified fully the highest expectations of his admiring friends.

In 1856 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, and there distinguished himself above all new members and above his years. His speech on the Judiciary reform is well remembered as one of the best efforts of our legislative oratory, and his masterly report against the opening of the slave trade, was admired and approved even by those who did not accept its opinions.

In 1859 he returned to Europe with enviable credentials and testimonials to seek an honorable commission in the French or Sardinian service; but his arrival was disappointed by the peace which followed soon after the battle of Solferino. He then visited Spain—a favorite land whose history had strongly interested him before he first set foot on Spanish soil. His admiration of the nation was increased by association with the people, and in the autumn of 1860 he prepared, from notes taken during his two visits, and had printed for private circulation, a very attractive volume entitled "Spain and the Spaniards," full of beautiful description and profound reflection.

On his return to Charleston, he was elected Colonel of the first Rifle Regiment South Carolina militia, and was placed in an important command at the time that Major Robert Anderson began the war which is now afflicting America.

After the recovery of Fort Sumter he desired to go with his regiment to Virginia, but was prevented by the regulations which retained the power of appointment over regiments. He then volunteered as a private with the Washington Light Infantry Volunteers, of the Hampton Legion, but was soon transferred by election as Colonel to the command of a North Carolina regiment.

Previous to the withdrawal of our army from the Potomac, he was tendered the command of a Brigade, which he modestly declined.

The changes of war, the necessities of additional brigades, and the earnest appeals of friends who knew his merits and his qualifications, induced him to withdraw his decision, and accept the appointment thus honorably tendered—an appointment which so few have declined and so many have sought, without qualifications."

"He had much, very much, to live for. Had he survived the cruel war he went forth to subdue, his future lay before him refulgent with the richest promise. No one in the limits of the Confederacy, of his age, possessed a greater store of knowledge. His labors knew no limits; the fruits thereof were without measure."

"In passing through France, he perfected himself in many of the accomplishments of the soldier. It was not sufficient for him to know how anything should be done; he was only satisfied when he knew that he could do it himself. And it was here that he acquired that practical knowledge of the drill in different arms, which enabled him in his brief military career to be so useful to those whom he commanded. He united his soldiers to him by the strong ties which are produced by the sympathy of the officer with the soldier, and the confidence of the soldier in the officer. His bed was as hard as that of the poorest man who obeyed him—his fare as coarse as that which any soldier had. And if the attention of friends, heedful of his comforts, would send him supplies for his own use, the hospital or some other mode in which all could share its good, was the disposition he would make of the kindness intended for himself."

"Among the many mounds which will mark the last resting place of those who died in defence of their country, none will cover the remains of one more pure, more generous, more noble, than that which marks the remains of J. Johnston Pettigrew."

An elderly friend, knowing Gen. Pettigrew well, wrote to us, (before the contradiction of the report of his death,) that "he was a close and rapid reasoner and thinker; a modest man, conscious of his own merit but not obtruding it upon others. His book, "Spain and the Spaniards," I do not hesitate to pronounce one of the cleverest books of travels I ever read, which would have placed him high as an author and traveler, if he had put the work before the public, but he kept it for gratuitous distribution among his friends."

The Courier speaks of his having "graduated with distinguished honors." We think we may say without hesitation, *the most distinguished honors* ever won by any of the thousands of eminent men who have been sent forth by that venerable and noble institution, and who have occupied every high place in life, from President of the United States down. Those who, like the writer of this, had the pleasure of knowing him in the latter portion of his College career, know well with what intuitive perception he mastered all kinds of learning. In Mathematics, especially, he was the delight of the venerable Professor Phillips, who found in him a genius that never faltered or failed.

We are not much in the habit of eulogizing public men, but we regard Gen. Pettigrew as one destined to make his mark in this war, should it be protracted.

A SKIRMISH.—We have seen a letter giving an account of a skirmish in which about 30 of Co. C, 3d State Troops, (late Capt. P. Mallett of this County,) were engaged on Tuesday of last week. These men, under Lieut. Geo. B. Baker, had become separated from the remainder of the Co., while out skirmishing, and suddenly came upon the enemy, who fired a volley into them. The fire was promptly returned and two of the enemy killed. This was within 100 yards of a yankee battery, which however could not fire into our men because their own infantry were between. Lieut. Baker drew off his men without loss. This was at the battle field of the Chickahominy, where the 3d Reg't arrived a few days previously.

The writer speaks of great privations, but borne without a murmur. He says our loss at the battle of Chickahominy was 2500, and that he has seen negroes who assisted in burying 4000 yankees, and that their whole loss could by no possibility have been less than 8000. Our pickets occupy the battle field and a short distance beyond.

CHANGE OF CAMP.—We learn that our troops near Kinston are about to change their camp to a more healthy and desirable locality a few miles from that heretofore occupied. Their address is still Kinston.

A LIVE GENERAL.—The Richmond Enquirer thus concludes an account of Stonewall Jackson's late operations in the Valley:—

"Jackson did not go into Maryland, as reported. Some of his cavalry may have crossed the river, and probably did. They burnt one or two bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and tore up the track for some distance.

"In the period of 22 days Jackson marched from Staunton to McDowell, where, in conjunction with Johnson, he whipped Millroy; thence to Franklin, 30 miles distant; thence to Harrisonburg, 65 miles, over Shenandoah mountain, "a real Jordan road," as a soldier described it; thence to Front Royal via Luray 55 miles; thence to Winchester, 20 miles; thence beyond Charlestown, 26 miles. In his expedition he fought four battles and a number of skirmishes, killed and wounded a considerable number of the enemy, took 3000 prisoners, secured millions of dollars of stores, destroyed many millions of dollars worth for the enemy, and chased Banks out of the Valley of Virginia, and across the Potomac. All this he did in 22 days, and with a loss of but little upwards of 100 in killed and wounded.

"In this sketch we omit all mention of what the telegraph is telling us that Jackson is now doing. That, we hope, will make up another chapter of fame for the untiring hero."

Of Jackson's Army it is said:—

"The activity of a perpetual "*forward*" seems to pervade this whole army, in every department. In the Ordnance they never get out of ammunition; in the Quartermaster they never lose baggage or stores, whether drawn from our Government or captured from the enemy; in the Commissariat no army in the field has been so well—almost luxuriously fed. Is it wonderful that in another column we chronicle fresh victories won, and fresh glory gathered by such an army?"

YANKEE VERSION OF THE FIGHT.—The Northern papers have flaming accounts of their recent "victory" at Richmond. The headings to the Herald's news must have filled at least a column. They claim a great victory and are full of editorial rejoicings. The letters from their Army correspondents, however, admit that they were terribly whipped on Saturday by the "North Carolina and Mississippi" troops. On Sunday they claim that, with large reinforcements of fresh troops they regained their lost ground and drove our men 2½ miles nearer to Richmond. Another correspondent of the Herald writes otherwise. "We have had three days of the most sanguinary battling with a loss on our side of killed, wounded, and missing, of not less than *four thousand men.* The enemy's loss will not sum less than this, if it does not far exceed it. * * Our army have only made good their original position. *We have gained no vantage ground.*"

The Yankees lost many officers. "Three Brigadiers were wounded. Some brigades were left without a Colonel, and no brigade but lost one or more of its Colonels. Line officers, too, fell in great numbers."

Of the advance made by Garland's Brigade (consisting of the 5th and 23d N. C., 2d Florida, and 24th and 38th Va.) which opened the battle, the Yankee account as copied by the Whig says:—

"Fire after fire tore through the rebel ranks, but could not break them. * * Casey's division was fairly driven into his first line of defence, and the enemy advanced against that. * * The rebel line again began its terrible advance. They reached the redoubt and rifle pits and stormed both. In the redoubt was left Bates' whole battery, and two of Spratt's guns, because they could not be taken away, but every gun was spiked. * * After the loss of Casey's last position, Gen. Heintzleman arrived upon the field and assumed the command that had previously been held by Gen. Keys. At two o'clock the Williamsburg road was lined with a stream of men on their way *to the rear.* Gens. Keys and Couch both endeavored to arrest this rearward stream, at first by moral suasion and subsequently *by a guard.* * * It seemed that the enemy's advance was checked, for he was fairly stopped in the swampy ground near the Nine Mile Road, but he tried again, and again *our lines gave way.*"

THE YANKEE CONFISCATION BILL.—Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, has more sense, though no more honesty, than the fanatics who fill the yankee Congress. He objects to the bill to confiscate all property of Southern people, not because he thinks it wrong, but only because it is not politic to pass it till the rebellion is crushed. After that—which the old villain will never live to see—he would be ready enough to plunder every Southern man, woman and child of all they possess. It is manifest that on this point all at the North would be agreed, if we were craven enough to give them the power. One only hope is in successful resistance. If we should fail in this, property, and life, and honor, would all be gone.

In regard to Lincoln's repudiation of Hunter's proclamation of emancipation, the yankee papers call attention to the significant fact, that Lincoln does not make objection to the object Hunter had in view, but only denies his authority.

RELEASE OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—The Northern papers give a long account of the release of 1400 yankee prisoners from Salisbury, and of their trip to Washington, N. C. It seems that they were not exchanged, but released on parole, a process which very naturally surprises the yankees as well as people at the South, who do not understand the motive for such liberality. In the absence of any conceivable reason, the yankee papers conclude that the release was made by the authorities of this State, and that it is a sign that the State is about to return to the defunct Union. The presence of 60,000 North Carolinians in the field is a slight argument against this Northern theory.

THE LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLE.—The Richmond Enquirer sums up the returns of killed, wounded and missing as reported since the battles of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. at 2,300. It says that "the N. Carolina, Virginia and Alabama troops suffered the most extensively."

The New York Herald admits a loss of 800 killed and 3000 wounded. An Army correspondent of that paper says their loss was not less than 4,000.

A later Herald confesses to a loss of 4,800, and speaks of the yankee "victory" in doubtful terms. It at first pretended to have captured 4,500 prisoners, but now reduces the number to 230. What a falling off was there!

THE WOMEN OF WINCHESTER.—One of these writes a long letter to the Enquirer describing their past hardships and present happiness resulting from Gen. Jackson's operations in that quarter. The yankees who were there have not equalled the infamy of Butler, but they are not far in his rear. The day after Jackson beat their army at Front Royal it was announced in Winchester *"that every woman who smiled, or evinced triumph at their defeat, would be shot down!"* But, old "Stonewall" was too quick for the brutes. In less than twelve hours after the threat was made, the women of Winchester gave smiling welcome to Jackson's men chasing the foe through the streets of their town.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.—We have received from Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, of Greensboro', N. C., "Our own Primer," 34 pages, commencing with the Alphabet and ending with short reading lessons; and "Our own Second Reader," 168 pages, by the Rev. Richard Sterling and Professor J. D. Campbell, of Greensboro'. We are not informed as to prices, but hope to see them get into general use.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF GEN. BUTLER.—The Jackson Mississippian which first published this report, did so with an expression of discredit. It feared "the wish was father to the thought." There is no confirmation.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Gen. Jackson's Victory on Monday.—RICHMOND, June 10.—The following dispatch was received this morning, by General Cooper, Adjutant General, C. S.

"NEAR PORT REPUBLIC, June 9.—Through God's blessing the enemy near Port Republic was this day routed with the loss of six pieces of artillery.

"T. J. JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Comd'g."

In addition to his despatches in the preceding page, Gov. Letcher's correspondent telegraphs him:

[*Second Despatch.*]

"Our loss yesterday was about 200. To-day it was much heavier. Will give you any additional news that comes to hand. It was a great victory that we gained over Shields to-day.

[*Third Despatch.*]

"Fremont is falling back and blockading the roads. Jackson is pressing upon Shields. Urge forward the reinforcements so that he may follow up his successes.

[Jackson is said to have had 9000 men and Shields about the same number.]

Important from Charleston.—CHARLESTON, June 10.—The Yankee forces on James island consist of sixteen regiments. They are busy entrenching their position as a base of operations against the city. Rapid and constant shelling has been heard all the afternoon, caused by the enemy's gunboats in Stono river, bombarding our James island batteries, which reply with spirit.

The British steamer Rinaldo touched here to-day, communicated with the Consulate, and departed for the Gulf.—*Special to Examiner.*

Later from Chattanooga.—AUGUSTA, June 10.—A despatch from Atlanta to the Augusta papers, dated the 9th, says that the enemy have retired some distance from Chattanooga, after shelling it. Their loss was 8 killed. The number of wounded is unknown.

All is now quiet.

ATLANTA, June 10.—Passengers by the State train report that the enemy, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 7,000 strong, has left the river opposite Chattanooga and divided his forces, a part of them going down the river. It is believed that he will attempt to cross and form a junction this side to attack the city.

Generals Kirby Smith, Ledbetter and Reynolds are there with plenty of troops to meet and repel the enemy.

The people of Chattanooga are calm and perfectly free from alarm.

Later from Vicksburg.—AUGUSTA, June 10.—A dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 5th, says that a Federal gunboat and sloop-of-war opened the evening before on the batteries and city, but the shot all fell short. One federal vessel was struck by our shot and left. The Kennebec, which attacked our batteries a week ago, was disabled and now lies on the bar below the city.

Later from Texas.—AUGUSTA, June 10.—The Houston Telegraph of the 17th contains a demand on the 7th May from Capt. Eagle, of the U. S. Frigate Santee, for the surrender of Galveston, saying that in a few days the Federal naval and land forces would appear before the city.

Gen. Herbert instructed Col. Cook to say that he would reply when the naval and land forces appeared.

The foreign Consuls on the 22d May communicated with the Frigate Santee with a view of fixing some point to be respected in the bombardment as a refuge to foreign subjects.

Eagle replied that it was not in his power to give any assurance of security, as he could not tell where the shells would fall.

The Fight at Winchester.—From a gentleman just from Jackson's army we have some particulars of the fight at Winchester on Sunday, May 25th. Our informant was attached to the 21st North Carolina regiment, Col. W. W. Kirkland, which was in the hottest of the fight. The 21st was on the right wing of the army, and being engaged all the time suffered severely, losing 100 men out of 390—three companies having been detached as support for Courtenay's battery. This battery and the 21st were the only forces engaged on the right wing, fighting against the 5th Connecticut, 66th Pennsylvania, 28th New York, and 10th Maine. The fight opened at sunrise, the forces on the left under Jackson, the right under Ewell. After fighting about an hour the fire was so hot the 21st fell back about fifty yards, being at the time within twenty yards of the enemy and nearly surrounded. The Yankees were protected by four rock walls which gave them the advantage of cover while they poured in a hot fire from different directions. At the time the 21st fell back the 15th Georgia came up and fired one round, and the enemy seeing the reinforcements commenced retreating, and at the same time our force was ordered to charge. Meantime, Courtenay's battery had been served in an admirable manner, and caused serious havoc in the Yankee ranks. The enemy having retreated along the whole line, they were followed up to Martinsburg, a distance of 23 miles, where we encamped for the night. In the charge made in the early part of the engagement we lost many valuable officers. Col. Kirkland, while gallantly leading his regiment, musket in hand, firing as rapidly as possible, received a painful wound through the right thigh. Lieut. Col. Pepper was shot through both hips and bladder, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. Captains Hedgecock and Ligon were killed. The 15th Georgia lost 2 killed and 14 wounded.

In this battle we took 6000 fine rifles, 2000 muskets, 600 sacks of salt, 400 wagons, many horses, twelve pieces of artillery, three being rifled Parrot guns, $100,000 worth of medicines, hospital stores of every imaginable kind—splints, amputating instruments; chloroform, oranges, lemons, fresh cheese, dried fruits, every luxury a sick man could desire, and clothes without limit. Col. Ashby, hearing of many Yankee sutlers who had recently set up their shops in the country, seized them and loaded 200 wagons with the plunder. A portion of the captured stores had to be destroyed in our retreat, but all the guns and medicines were saved. The gallant conduct of Col. Kirkland was very conspicuous, and won the praise of the General in command.

Rich. Dispatch, 10th.

Affairs in Norfolk and Portsmouth.—RICHMOND, June 11.—A gentleman who left Portsmouth last Wednesday and arrived in this city a few days ago, brings us some interesting intelligence from the above cities, now in possession of the enemy.

The Batteries at Pinner's Point and Craney Island had been blown up, and the soldiers' quarters on the Island were burnt. What was left of the Dry Dock by the Confederates, had been destroyed. Nearly all the pickets which had, before the battle of the "Seven Pines," been stationed a considerable distance on the roads commanding the two cities, had been drawn in, and were now stationed directly around the cities. As stated by us yesterday, nearly the entire Federal force had been withdrawn from both Portsmouth and Norfolk. This gentleman represents the majority of the inhabitants of both cities as staunchly loyal to the Confederate Government. The whole number of persons who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln dynasty, does not amount to over 500, a large proportion of whom are Dutch and Irish and the dregs of society.

We are also informed that in the recent riot in Norfolk, the Yankee account of which we published yesterday, the Federal soldiers, after the shooting of the Yankee corporal by one of their officer's servants, formed themselves into a band and marched through the streets, assaulting every negro they met on their route. Six negroes were killed outright and five wounded, three of whom died shortly after. The negroes who previous to this occurrence, did nothing but loiter around the Federal camps, now keep a respectable distance from the Yankees.—*Enquirer.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Petersburg, recently, Dr. John L. Fuller, of Leasburg, N. C., a private in the Leasburg Greys.

In this county on the 1st inst., Henry J. Wheeler, aged 28 years 6 months and 1day, who volunteered in Capt. C. H. Blocker's Plow Boy company in May 1861, and belonged to company F, 24th regiment.

At Rocky Mount, on the 3d inst., of typhoid fever, aged about 25 years, Capt. Frederick H. Jenkins, of Edgecombe County. He was in the battle of Newbern.

In the College Hospital, Goldsboro', May 9th, John B. Boman, in the 19th year of his age.

At the Hospital in Kinston, on the 3d inst., Rob't W. Cook, aged 29 years; and on the 6th inst., Thos. J. McCorkle, both of Mecklenburg county, of Capt. Maxwell's company, 35th Reg't.

At Grahamville, S. C., March 17, Dr. J. W. Allison, aged 27, of Henderson county. And at Goldsboro', April 4th, Sam'l J. Allison, brother of the above, aged 26.

In Ashland, Va., on the 1st of May, Pleasant Bodenhamer, aged 17 years, 5 months and 15 days. A member of Capt. Cole's company, 22d Reg. N. C. Troops.

WAR NEWS.

Another Glorious Victory in the Valley.—Gov. Letcher received last night, says the Richmond Whig of the 9th inst., the following glorious intelligence:

STAUNTON, June 8.—Shields crossed South River at Port Republic and attacked Jackson this morning. After a short contest, he was driven back, with the loss of two pieces of artillery. Fremont attacked Ewell. We have driven him back, and Gen. Ewell is still pressing him hard. Shields on the bank of the Shenandoah, and Jackson holds him in check. I hope to be able to announce a great victory to you to-night.

Second Despatch.—STAUNTON, June 8.—To Gov. Letcher—Glorious victory! Fremont completely routed and in full retreat. We will get Shields to-morrow.

And Yet Another!—RICHMOND, June 10.—The following dispatch was received at a late hour last night by Gov. Letcher:

Jackson has given Shields an awful whipping, capturing one regiment and his artillery, and driving him miles down the Shenandoah. Fremont has appeared on the opposite bank of the North and Shenandoah rivers.

Our victory to-day over Shields is complete. If Gen. Jackson had reinforcements he would save all. Our loss is very heavy, but the enemy's is tremendous. Our cavalry still in pursuit. Fremont has crossed North River with a small force at Rockland's Mills.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, June 9.—Yesterday morning a detachment of five hundred men from Gen. Hood's Texas Brigade was sent out upon the perilous enterprise of digging rifle pits on the side of the York River Railroad, near the seven mile post. The Federals discovering the operation, dispatched four regiments to break it up, an experiment which did not prove either easy or successful. As they approached, our men jumped into the pits they had partially made and poured several volleys into them. In the meantime, reinforcements came to our support, and, after a brief engagement, the enemy was driven from the field, leaving forty-five killed and two prisoners. Our loss was four killed.

During the past week, the enemy have been entrenching vigorously, from their position five miles below this city to the Pamunkey river, running their lines in a northward direction.

Enquirer.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, June 9.—On Saturday morning a portion of Gen Evans' command, under Col. Dunnovant, as we learn, attacked a body of the enemy near Haulover bridge on John's Island, drove them across the bridge, and captured a quantity of baggage which the enemy abandoned in a precipitate flight.

Our pickets on Sunday captured one of the pickets of the enemy, stationed near the Methodist Church on James' Island. He believed their force now on the Island numbered about 15,000 men, and that they were under the command of two Brigadier-Generals of Divisions.

The Commissary's boat of the 20th regiment, in charge of private P. M. Seixas, being left by him on beech of Sullivan's Island, Saturday night, was taken possession of by five English sailors, deserters from Fort Moultrie, and made use of to take the party out to the blockading fleet, which it is supposed they succeeded in reaching safely. Private Seixas has been placed under arrest.

Courier.

Bombardment of Chattanooga.—CHATTANOOGA, June 7.—The enemy have just opened their batteries from the opposite side of the river, with shell and round shot. No notice given; women and children flying in every direction. Our batteries are replying and the sharp-shooters are keeping up a hot fire. No serious damage has yet been done to the buildings. Several of our men have been wounded. Barry's battery lost one killed and one wounded. Capt. Haines, of the Forty-third Georgia regiment, and private Stublitt, of Col. Morgan's command, were badly wounded. Several others were wounded. A number of the enemy are known to be killed. Our force engaged was not over five hundred, while that of the enemy was from 1500 to 2,000. Two of their guns were silenced.

CHATTANOOGA, June 8.—The enemy resumed shelling the town at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day, and continued it till noon, without any casualties to our troops. Two buildings were slightly injured. Our batteries did not respond.

The Conscript Law.—A good many persons are under the belief that the Conscription law relieves from the service all persons over thirty-five years who have re-enlisted for the war. In this they are mistaken. All who have enlisted for the war, whether old or new volunteers, will have to serve, it matters not what their ages may be. But the Conscription law does not touch those over thirty-five or under eighteen, who are not now in service. This, as we learn, is the decision of the Secretary of War, and the manifest intention of the law itself.—*Richmond Whig, 11th.*

Interesting from Lewisburg.—A gentleman from Lewisburg has informed the editors of the Lynchburg Republican that Col. Crooks, the Yankee military Governor of the town, ordered an election for town officers, and summoned the people to meet him at the Court House. Upon their assembling, he addressed them in a speech, telling them the folly of their rebellion against the "most humane and benignant government in the world," and advising them to take the oath of allegiance, and again be received under the protection of the stars and stripes, but his words fell as if they struck the "dull cold ear of death," no one responding to his pathetic appeal. After he concluded, Samuel Price, Esq., an old and prominent lawyer of Greenbrier, arose and commenced addressing the crowd. He told them Virginia had seceded from the old Union, and united her destiny with another government, and he regarded her course as legal and just. He had gotten thus far in his address, when he was arrested and started immediately for Camp Chase, in Ohio, but was released on parole, and permitted to return, after a day's journey. On the next day after his return, the polls were opened, but not a single vote was cast. Up to this time not one citizen of the town has taken the oath of allegiance to the Yankee government, nor is there any likelihood of any doing so.

The gentleman further informed us that a large number of the Union citizens of Nicholas and the adjoining counties were leaving for Ohio and other parts North, being satisfied that the schemes of subjugation by Abe Lincoln would not succeed, and they were taking time by the forelock and getting out of the way, being convinced that the Southern Confederacy would then be no place for them.

The enemy are not in Lewisburg, having fallen back to Meadow Bluff, last week. Their scouts, however, frequently come to the town.—*Rich. Whig, 11th.*

Among the killed on the Yankee side in the battle of the Chickahominy is the name of Thomas Francis Meagher, the "much-lauded and highly applauded" Irish patriot, who did so much in New York to arouse the spirit of his Irish brothers against us. He led the 69th Erin regiment into the fight at Manassas, and then ran away to Washington exclaiming that "the Southerners had won their independence." Recovering from his fright, Col. Meagher was made a Brigadier, and raised a brigade of his countrymen to slaughter Southerners, and led them on to Chickahominy to fall there himself.—*Examiner.*

Hon. William A. Graham is a candidate for the State Senate in Orange county.

OPINION OF OUR WAR.

...om the London Times, May 10.

...have been noticed as a singular feature ... American quarrel, that no intervention is thought probable or practicable except in favor of the South. Mediation in whatever form or under whatever name it is to be offered, is universally taken to imply some movement on behalf of the Confederates. So completely, indeed, are the belligerents themselves impressed with this idea, that the South casts it in our teeth as a scandal and a blunder that no European arbitration has yet been interposed, while the President of the Northern States actually proclaims a day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the country from "foreign intervention," which he identifies with nothing less than "invasion." The instincts of the combatants *have undoubtedly led them to correct decisions* on this point, but the fact is not a little curious.

We need not dissemble the truth about certain prepossessions in Europe. It is beyond denial that in spite of the slavery question the Southerners have been rather the favorites, partly as the weaker side, partly as *conquerors against odds*, and partly their demand for independence was thought too natural to be resisted at the sword's point by a government *founded on the right of insurrection only*. To these merely sentimental and not very urgent considerations was added the more potent and weighty reflection that what the Southerners had done, no power, whether American or European, could succeed in undoing.

The dissolution of the Union was an accomplished fact, nor could any statesman of any country forecast the means by which a government professing to subsist only by the will of the governed, could be re-established against the desire of one-third of the community after a fierce and sanguinary war.

But there is something still more curious about the case. It happens that the intervention so anxiously deprecated by the Federals must, if exerted at all, *be exerted to their prejudice*. Intervention on behalf of the North is an impossibility. They have already possession of the seas, and the whole British navy could give them nothing more.

We might lend them money, but of this, too, in some form or other, they have got enough to allow of a present expenditure of eight hundred thousand pounds a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops now serving in England might be landed at New York without causing any perceptible increase in the fabulous numbers of the Northern armies.

Intervention, therefore, on behalf of the North, would be simply a nullity, for no alliance could add to its power or promote its ends.

The case of the South, however, *is totally different*. So singular is the position of the Confederates that, though all the powers of Europe could do them no harm, the intervention of any one of these powers might do them an infinity of good. They are weak, but nothing can make them weaker than they are, whereas the help of a single ally might treble their strength in a moment. A little squadron such as even a minor maritime power might dispatch to American waters would suffice to raise the blockade for a longer or shorter period, and in that period the South might turn its cotton into money and its money into munitions of war.

It is for the want of these opportunities that the Confederates have been fighting at so serious a disadvantage. They contrive even from their inferior numbers to match the numbers of the North, but they are beaten in guns, gunboats and all the scientific appliances of war, which manufacturing industry creates, and which money purchases. What they most want is the freedom of the sea and a highway to the markets of the world. Once placed on a level with their antagonists in this respect they would have little to fear from numerical superiority which their defensive position would counterbalance. The recognition of the South by a maritime power and an alliance between the two, would at once destroy all such hopes as the North can venture to entertain.

The alarms, therefore, of the Federals, and the hopes of the Confederates, on the score of intervention, are equally natural. One party has all to lose, and the other all to gain, by such a contingency, and both understand their position. So hopeless, in this respect, are the prospects of the North, that when the New York papers found themselves under the necessity of accounting, in some agreeable way, for the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond, they could only suggest that he had gone to persuade President Davis to submit outright to President Lincoln.

With any purpose short of this the mission of the French minister must needs have been obnoxious in Federal eyes. An armistice must place the Southerners in immediate possession of all they contend for, and would not leave them, when it ended, more ready to surrender than before. A compromise must mean a partition of territory, more or less favorable to this side or that. *A peace, if concluded at present, would probably imply the recognition of Southern independence.* Thus the South has a dozen strings to its bow.

It would gain immensely by recognition or intervention, whatever form that intervention took. It would gain by a peace, by a truce, by a "transaction," or by a convention of any kind. On the other hand, the North would gain only by an event which no power professing to mediate could hope to bring about, and which no European observers pretend to think probable—the unconditional submission or total subjugation of the Confederate States.

Jackson's Retreats.—In countries where cock-fighting is considered a civilized amusement, there is a well known species of the game chicken known by a Spanish name which signifies *the wheeler*. He is much prized, because he scarcely ever fails to kill an ordinary adversary. When he is put down for battle, and has exchanged a blow or two, he seems to fly, and the inexperienced spectator regards him as craven. So too does the other cock, who rushes after him, fluttering with pride and confidence. But suddenly, with the rapidity of a bombshell, he wheels—there is a crashing collision—and the pursuing cock drops dead with a spur in his brain-pan.

Jackson, at the head of his small force, has often retreated—his opponents say fled—yet his retreats, unlike those of other generals, have never affected the estimation placed on him by his own troops or the country; for the people and soldiers instinctively perceived the military truth. Jackson never made a real retreat or evacuation—his retrograde movements are only his style of fight;—he is in fact a *wheeler*, the most dangerous of antagonists in the cockpit or the field.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Happy Family.—The N. Y. Herald says:

Sectionalism begins to creep out in the House between the East and the West. It will not, for awhile, become as rancorous as that between the North and the South, but indications are apparent that it will become very strong in its political action. In the debate to-day upon the Pacific Railroad bill, the Western members intimated plainly that the West would soon be strong enough to get her rights in Congress without begging for them as a favor. The members from the West in the present Congress represent a population larger by several hundred thousand, than those from the East.

NAPOLEON AND JACKSON.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

* * * It is not difficult to trace a striking resemblance between the first section (if we may so call it) of the first campaign in Italy and so much of Jackson's first campaign as has already been completed.

The Directory of France, in March 1796, had in the field three principal armies; one on the Sambre, one on the Rhine, and one in Italy. The armies of the Sambre and Rhine were the most magnificent armies that the Republic had ever placed in the field. They were, each, more than 100,000 strong. They had enormous parks of artillery, enormous stores, enormous baggage, enormous quantities of all the material of war. They were composed of veteran troops, the finest that an European sun had ever shone upon, and they were placed under the command of two veteran Generals, at that time supposed to be the most skilful in Europe—Jourdan and Moreau. All Europe looked on in breathless silence, waiting for these mighty hosts to advance, and seeing no issue to the war but the thorough humiliation of Austria, if not the complete conquest of all the Austrian dominions. They looked in vain. These mighty armies entered Germany, manœuvred, skirmished, fought several indecisive battles, made a "splendid strategic movement," that is to say, a headlong retreat, and came back to where they started, having accomplished nothing at all.

Compared to the mighty hosts that threatened Germany on its western frontier, the army of Italy was a mere handful of men. It numbered only 28,000, had but sixty pieces of artillery, was ill provided with cavalry, was very deficient in commissary stores, and was placed face to face with two armies—Austrian and Sardinian—numbering together 90,000 men. Instead of selecting one of their veteran chiefs for the command of this army, the Directory placed at its head a young man but six and twenty years old, whose name, although well known in French military circles, had never been heard of beyond the limits of France until the preceding Autumn, when his military skill had been employed to defend the Convention against the fury of the insurgent Sections of Paris. It is true that while an officer of artillery he had captured Toulon; but the glory of that achievement had been appropriated by the Deputies of the Convention, and his name had not even been mentioned in the dispatch. It is true that he had held the command of the artillery in the army of the Alps—the very army that he was now called on to command in chief, and that his advice had caused the General in command to be several times victorious; but he had never received either thanks or acknowledgment for his inestimable services. At the opening of the campaign of 1796, it would have appeared to an indifferent observer, that while the mighty hosts of Moreau and Jourdan must inevitably plant the tri-colored standard on the walls of Vienna, the feeble army of Italy, led by an unknown youth, must just as inevitably be driven back with disgrace and ruin into France by the powerful forces of Austria and Sardinia. The result was directly the contrary. The armies of Moreau and Jourdan did nothing. The army of Bonaparte, in one fortnight after the campaign had opened, had gained six victories, forced the Sardinians to seek a separate peace with the Republic, formed a treaty by which six principal towns on the Po were given up to it, and thus entirely disposed of an enemy who had at his command an army of fifty thousand men. The rest of that wonderful campaign, in which five armies, each double the size of the French, were cut to pieces and dispersed, in which the Pope was humiliated, Venice subjugated, the face of all Italy entirely changed, and the armies of France carried to within one hundred miles of the Austrian capital, need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say, that the vast armies, from which so much was expected, did virtually nothing, while from the little band which had been expected at most to hold its own against an overpowering force, sprang safety, victory and glory. The different fate of the two is easily explained. The first were sluggish and tardy in their movements, never anticipated an enemy, always suffered him to concentrate his forces, and prided themselves highly upon skilful retreats. The other moved with the rapidity of lightning, carried no useless baggage, marched thirty miles a day, and fought a battle every day, never suffered an enemy to reunite his forces after he had once divided them, seized the interior line, where they could always strike right and left at will, and thus found the means of substituting by skill and activity the services of 100,000 men.

Like the French Republic in 1796, we have three principal armies in the field, two of them magificent hosts, large enough, one would suppose, to march through Yankeedom and plant their banners on Faneuil Hall. One of them has just executed a masterly movement, which places it some fifty miles or more in the rear of its former position; the other is literally in a state of siege, almost in sight of the Confederate capital. Neither of them seem to entertain the slightest design of attacking their enemy, although it is believed that both are at least equal in numbers to the respective force opposed to them, and far superior in valor. They seem bent on adhering to the policy which they have pursued from the beginning of the war; the policy of spading and ditching, of raising works for the enemy to shell, and of abandoning them as soon as the shells begin to fall. With them the whole war consists in discovering means to avoid a battle, and provided this can be obtained they trouble themselves with very little else.

Our third army is comparatively but a little band; but it is a band of heroes, and it is led by a man who is himself the hero of the age and country. Like Bonaparte in Italy, Jackson makes all depend upon energy, activity, and the spirit which his own iron-will and indomitable resolution has infused into his men. Like Bonaparte, he never waits for his enemy to unite his forces, and to attack him in entrenchments. Like Bonaparte, he makes activity supply the place of numbers, and resolution the deficiency of equipments. He attacks his enemies in detail, before they can unite—he routs them in one place to-day and in another to-morrow—he assaults a powerful division and compels it to retire on Sunday—on Monday he crosses a river, burns down a bridge behind him, and utterly annihilates another, while the first, strongly reinforced and wholly recovered, stands gnashing its teeth with rage on the other bank, witnessing the defeat of its comrades without having it in its power to afford the slightest assistance. It is to this little army, with its heroic chief, that the country must look for relief; not to the vast armies which are wasting their energies in ditching around this city, and in the Mississippi Valley.

A Point Settled.—We learn, in a communication which we have received from the War Department at Richmond, "that officers between the ages of 18 and 35 years of age, who were defeated in the recent re-organization of 12 months' regiments, are subject to conscription."

Countryman.

Drowned.—Wm. S. Edwards was drowned on the 2nd instant, in the Ford near Burriss' Mill in Randolph county, while attempting to cross the stream in his buggy. Mr. Edwards was a citizen of Chatham county, though for some time past he has been residing in Thomasville.

Greensboro' Patriot.

GEN. BRANCH.

This officer has published the following letter:

HEADQ'RS 4TH BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
ON THE CHIKAHOMINY, June 9, 1862.

Editors State Journal: I have been informed by several friends in North Carolina, that an anonymous letter signed "Hanover," published in the Richmond Examiner, has been republished in most of the papers in the State, and that on it a public opinion has been formed, very unfavorable to me, and which it will be almost impossible to change.

The author of that letter was Mr. William T. Nicholson, Adjutant of the 37th Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles C. Lee.

A public opinion that would consign me to disgrace on such evidence, I cannot be expected to have either the hope or desire to change. But for the satisfaction of those who feel an interest in my reputation, and still more to quiet the apprehensions of those whose sons are entrusted to my command, I wish it known that Gen. Lee, the veteran commander of all the Confederate armies, not knowing me personally, nor having the least reason to favor me above any other officer under his command (but I *fear* before *he read* Hanover's letter,) has written me a letter in which he says "I take great pleasure in expressing my approval of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of the position in which you were placed."

Not in the nature of an appeal from this emphatic judgment of my distinguished commander to whom all the facts were known, but to spread upon the records of the War Department other evidence of those facts than my own report, I have asked for a *Court of Inquiry*, before which Col. Lee and his Adjutant will be called to testify. As many of the best known officers of my Brigade as the Court shall have time and patience to examine will be before it. The Court will be requested to call them indiscriminately without suggestions from myself.

The doors of the Court will be wide open to critics, whether they are merely calumniators or honest fools who think themselves robbed of their deserts because they have not been appointed to command armies.

I shall prove before the Court by as many witnesses as the Court will allow to be examined,

1st. That my Headquarters, instead of being more than a mile distant, were less than 300 yards from the centre of my Brigade where I had slept on a bench in my clothes the night before.

2d. That Latham's battery and all the infantry regiments, except Col. Lee's, were ordered under arms, and Latham sent to reply to the enemy's artillery by myself. That I reached Col. Lee's camp which was my extreme left, and nearest to the enemy, within five minutes after he did himself, and before his regiment had got out of camp.

That I was twice at Latham's battery whilst the artillery firing was going on—no infantry being engaged on either side—and was all along my line, giving directions to commanding officers, and making the necessary dispositions to meet the attack. What these dispositions were, will be shown by the statement of the officers who were directed to execute them.

All this and much more will be shown, notwithstanding "Hanover" says I reached the field after Latham's battery had been withdrawn.

3d. I will show that every regiment I had, except Campbell's 7th N. C., which I held in reserve, was engaged in services of the most important character, the withdrawal from which would have exposed my brigade to instant rout and capture, and that as soon as I could withdraw it from service it was on, the 33d Regiment was sent to Col. Lee. I will show that for three hours couriers were arriving, with scarcely intervals of ten minutes, from Col. Robertson of the 4th Va. cavalry, a brave and exprienced officer, informing me that a heavy column of the enemy, having driven his regiment, were advancing rapidly on my rear from Hanover C. H.; and from the cavalry pickets on the Ashland road, to the effect that a column was approaching my rear from that direction, and was driving them in. Confiding in Col. Hardeman of the 45th Georgia Regiment whom I had ordered to hold the mouth of the Ashland road, at whatever cost, and in the tried courage and discipline of the 7th N. C. to cover the retirement of my command from the field, I maintained my position until near sunset, in the hope that reinforcements would arrive and enable me to cut my way through to Col. Lane. When I ordered the withdrawal, the steadiness of the 7th enabled me to effect it in perfect order.

I saw the eagerness of the 7th to participate, and I knew Col. Lee's desire that they should, but I appreciate too much my responsibility as a commander, to gratify either. Col. Lee had already reported to me that his own regiment had dispersed and could not be collected.

Having been forced to the mortifying extremity of bringing my individual action to the attention of my peers and associates in arms, now that the thoughts of all are engrossed by the great transactions in which we are participating, I shall rest my reputation upon their verdict. Whilst I shall not attempt to forestall the judgment of the public, I ask no suspension of it. The North Carolina public will form its opinions on such materials as it thinks fit, or when it thinks fit, on no material at all. Those who are too cowardly to take to the field themselves, and too mean to do justice to those who are in the field, will continue to slander me as they have done heretofore. If there is not honor and justice enough left in the State to protect me whilst absent in the discharge of duties to the country, from such base and foul attacks, I will remain without defence until time and circumstances permit me to return.

L. O'B. BRANCH, Brig. Gen.

6th Regiment N. C. Troops.—We learn that this regiment was thrown into commotion, soon after the battle below Richmond, by the announcement that Capt. Isaac E. Avery, of company E. had been appointed [by the Governor] Lieutenant Colonel over Maj. Webb and others, who were justly entitled to the place. Maj. Webb, who fought through the battle of Manassas, under Colonel Fisher, and through the battle below Richmond as commander of the regiment, at once resigned his place as Major, as he should have done under the circumstances, and returned home. His resignation, however, makes room for other favorites; and Captain Avery will most probably now become Colonel, Capt. Tate Lieutenant Col., and Captain Kirkland Major. Lieutenant Alphonzo C. Avery becomes Captain of Company E. in place of Capt. Isaac E. Avery, promoted.

Raleigh Standard.

Newspapers.—Many people like newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the past age with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take up a paper half a century old without the thought that almost every name there printed is now upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph? The newspaper of the present day will be especially interesting years hence, as containing the current record of events fraught with tremendous import to the cause of freedom in all the civilized world. We therefore would urge upon all the propriety of preserving their papers. They will be a source of pleasure and interest to them hereafter.

THE YANKEES IN WINCHESTER.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch with Jackson's army writes of the doings of the Yankees while in possession of Winchester:—

"Said a gentleman to your correspondent, "Sir, we were in no danger of life or limb, but our imprisonment was worse than the penitentiary, and we were subjected to the most shameful insults. On one occasion, I and my family were made to rise from our scarce tasted breakfast and give it up to a party of Yankee soldiers." Riding in the environs of the town, I noticed quite a number of unenclosed graves of soldiers from both armies. I said to the sexton, then digging a grave, "Do you bury the soldiers like dogs, in the old field?" "Oh, no, sir," was the reply, "there was a good fence here, but the Yankees burnt it up. They also destroyed the enclosure of the city cemetery."

Time would fail to recite instances of Yankee meanness, and of the spirit of our citizens. One or two must suffice. They deserve to be put on permanent record. The ladies feel most keenly for our heroes at Kernstown. One lady kept a list of all the killed and wounded soldiers, as well as of such as were left in Winchester sick, and appended remarks to each name for the information and comfort of friends when communication might be had. I saw this list, and was affected to find what a labor of love, what a sweet solace, the keeping of it had been. If any one reads these lines whose sick or wounded son or brother died at Winchester during its occupation by the enemy, let such an one be comforted by the assurance that the loved soldier-hero wanted not the sweetest ministrations that love could afford. After the battle a lady applied for permission to go to the field in behalf of our killed and wounded. "No, madame," was the response; "and if you go you will certainly be shot." "I am sorry," was the reply, "that I asked a favor of such a man." One of the Winchester boys, taken prisoner, was permitted to go (under guard) to tell his mother "good-bye." Not a tear did she shed; but said, with the dignity of a Roman matron, "my son, I am proud of you that you were taken doing your duty." The Yankee spectators were abashed, but subsequently their meanness got the better of them, and tauntingly would run along the line, in an under tone, "You did your duty, did you?"

Take two more cases, rather of the funny order. A Yankee officer applied to Dr. B. for a prescription. "I won't give it, sir." "I will pay you." "I want none of your money. I won't prescribe for you. Go to your own surgeon. Here you are invading our land, stealing our property, and you want me to help you do it by making you well. Clear out of my house." The officer incontinently retreated, and the Dr. was arrested. The very gentlemanly Provost Marshal endeavored to persuade the Dr. his charges against the Yankee, were unfounded. During the confab in came a party bringing a Yankee who had stolen his horse, and by authority of his commander at that. The Dr. quietly leaned over and nudged the discomfited Provost, "I think your people do steal sometimes, sir." The last incident occurred at the late battle in the streets of Winchester. The gallant Col. Baylor had taken a prisoner, and being himself slightly wounded, looked around for some one to take charge of the Yankee. Seeing no one but a lady standing in her door, he said "Madame, please take this man," and turning to the prisoner, "if you don't go in and behave yourself I will blow your brains out." The next day the Col. passing by, said to the lady, "Well madame, what did you do with our prisoner?" "Oh, sir, I kept him, and turned him into the court-yard with the balance." I presume, as he belonged to a race that believes in "woman's rights," etc., he did not object to this "petticoat government."

A correspondent of the Whig writes:—

The conduct of the Yankees whilst here was truly infamous; all of them, with but occasional exceptions, being rowdies, ruffians and blackguards. A few of them require especial attention. Col. W. D. Lewis, of Philadelphia, was perhaps the worst of all. He was for a time Commandant of the Post. He was a low, dirty, drunken brute, a perfect tyrant, a great fool, and would steal from his own prisoners, when he had them confined. A good match to him was the Rev. Mr. Dennison, the chaplain of the Post. He told some he was a Baptist, others again that he was a Presbyterian, but he was such a notorious liar, no one could believe anything he said. It was generally believed that he was a bar keeper in an assignation house in the Five Points, New York. He concluded an abolition harangue a few Sundays since, to the negroes, by calling for three cheers and a tiger and then for the band to play that "sacred piece, Yankee Doodle." He was rather worse than the rest of the chaplains, but they were all very great scoundrels; certainly none of them had the faintest idea of what true religion was.

A Yankee Letter.—The Richmond Dispatch says: The letter from which the following extracts are made was picked up in the camp of the enemy on Saturday last. It was dated at Stevensville, New York, in Van Wyck's district, always noted for its abolition sentiment. It is worthy of attention, as a sign of the times:

"DEAR ——: * * * We have received a letter from you dated the 25th. * * * I send you the Watchman every week. The Caucasian (newspaper) that I sent you, with Davis's Message in it, is the last of that paper. So goes our liberty of speech and freedom of press [it seems that the Caucasian has been suppressed by the Government] that the Constitution guarantees to us, and for which grandfather fought and spilled his blood in the war of the Revolution. * *

This war is going to use up a good many of our very best young men. A vast multitude have already laid their bones on Southern soil, far away from friends and the home of their childhood. More, George, than 100,000, and there will be fifty or sixty thousand more before the 1st of June. This negro question and Chicago platform is going to destroy us, I fear, and make white slavery instead of black. They are out now in the papers begging for the negroes Lincoln's Generals have taken from their masters as contrabands. They want old clothes and anything you have got to give them. Let them who got them from their masters take care of them. They always used to get enough to eat and wear when with their masters. Whoever heard of a slaveholder begging for his needy blacks? Suppose the whole four millions were free, what should we do with them? This negro freedom is all a humbug. Col. Van Wyck is to work in the House of Representives to free the negroes. He has no political friends here but the blackest of the black abolitionists. * *

You speak of coming home; do so if you can get a furlough. Your steers are looking nice. Write soon. STEADMAN FOX.

To George H. Fox.

The Wounded.—The number of wounded in the various hospitals has been materially diminished in the last few days, a large number of them having sufficiently recovered from the effects of their wounds to be sent to their respective homes, where they will remain until able again to take their places in the field. The mortality has been very slight when we consider the number of wounded in our midst. The ladies still continue their untiring labor in behalf of the wounded, watching by their couches both night and day.

Richmond Enquirer.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

We stated a day or two since upon what we regarded as good authority, that the Yankees who now infest Norfolk, had recently shot down in the streets of that city, without provocation, some eight or ten negroes. Many doubts were expressed as to the truth of this statement, but we are now enabled to assert upon the most unquestionable authority, that the horrible tragedy was enacted on the streets of Norfolk, and under circumstances of atrocity and blood-thirstiness, which would more become "fiends damned," than boasted New England Puritans, who claim all the virtue, all the piety and all the civilization, which are generally conceded to the people of the once United States.

Our informant states, that a free negro, brought from New York, by a New York Regiment, feeling aggrieved at some offence offered by the officer, and believing what "Massa Greeley", and others had so industriously taught him, that he was as good as any white man, redressed his wrongs by killing the officer who had inflicted them.

The killing of their officer so exasperated the men, that they determined to wreak their revenge upon the innocent negroes of Norfolk. Infuriated to madness, they left their camp at Harrison's Farm, and proceeding to Norfolk, attacked every negro they met, free and slave, down Church street to Freemason, and down Cumberland and Kone streets. This indiscriminate slaughter was continued until over 100 of the unoffending creatures had been violently cut and maimed. When our informant left three negroes had died of their injuries, two more were lingering *in extremis*, and scores were suffering excruciating tortures. Dr. ——, a physician of great ability and high standing, said at least 100 had been injured by this cruel attack, and the constable in his report to the Mayor, put down the number maimed and wounded at between 120 and 150.

The Day Book, which was then in existence, received orders from the military governor of Norfolk, that under no circumstances was the massacre to be hinted at in the columns of that paper, and the correspondents of all Yankee journals in the city were positively prohibited from making any reference to the butchery in their letters. Fortunately a couple of British officers chanced to be on Church street at the time and witnessed the whole affair. Through these gentlemen the truth will reach Europe, and our trans Atlantic brethren will have an opportunity of learning something of the civilization of their codfish cousins on this side of the ocean.

These are the people who make such loud protestations of love for the "poor, down trodden African," and who have come South to ameliorate his condition. A more deceitful, base, black-hearted race never accursed God's foot-stool, than these very Yankees, and if even the negroes are longer deceived by them, then Cuffee, untutored though he be, has less common sense than we have always given him credit for.

We understand from parties who left Norfolk as late as Monday last, that a large number of negroes confined by the Yankees at the Fair Grounds, near Norfolk, had revolted, and that it required the active exertions of an entire Delaware regiment to quell the outbreak. It seems the blacks conceived an idea after the massacre of their fellows, to which we have alluded, that they were to be put to death. This produced the rebellion, which for a time completely overpowered the guard, and threatened to be a very serious affair. The appearance of a Delaware regiment, however, succeeded in suppressing the riot. It is the opinion of gentlemen in Norfolk, that the Yankees will find the blacks exceedingly troublesome customers. The negro has been long accustomed to Southern masters, and he cheerfully submits to their rule. The Yankees he has been taught to look upon as his equals *only*, and the new governors will find it a rather difficult task to keep them in subjection.

In regard to the evacuation of Norfolk, we learn that it is not the intention of the Yankees to abandon it entirely. They have destroyed many of the fortifications around the place, drawn in their pickets, and greatly reduced their forces, but there are still some two thousand or more soldiers in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Appearances indicate a change of programme, but not an entire evacuation of the Seaboard cities.

Petersburg Express, 12th inst.

A Fire in the rear.—"Governor" Edward Stanly is catching it from his new as well as his old friends. In the Lincoln Senate on the 6th inst. the following proceedings are reported:—

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following:

Whereas, Edward Stanly, assuming to act under a letter from the Secretary of War, appointing him Military Governor of North Carolina, a post unknown to the constitution and laws, has undertaken by virtue of such military authority to surrender fugitive slaves, contrary to the intent and meaning of the act of Congress recently adopted; also to banish an American citizen in violation of the personal right secured by the constitution; also to close schools maintained by the charity of good men for the education of colored children, in defiance of every principle of morals and religion, and degrading to our national character; therefore,

Resolved, that the President be requested to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War under which the said Edward Stanly has assumed to act.

Objected to and laid over.

Mr. Sumner also offered the following:

Resolved, That any such letter assuming to appoint any person Military Governor of any State, is without sanction in the constitution and laws, and that its effect is to subordinate the civil to the military authority; that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and is in derogation of the powers of Congress, which, where a State government falls into the hands of traitors, can be the only legitimate authority except martial law.

Laid over.

The Seven Pines.—Our readers all know that the Battle of the Seven Pines was fought between noon Saturday and 10 o'clock Sunday. We held the battle field, including Casey's camp and fortifications, all day Sunday. Monday morning, at an early hour, our forces were withdrawn (the battle field having become too offensive to be longer occuped,) the enemy no where appearing. Hours after we had abandoned the field the enemy came out cautiously from their hiding places, and re-occupied the positions from which they had been driven. These are the facts; but, in order to cover the shame of his defeat, McClellan's letter-writers pretend that the battle lasted three days, and that their lost positions were won back by arms on the third day (Monday.) McClellan, no doubt, approves, if he did not originate, the ingenious dodge.

Supplies for North Carolina State Troops.—Prof. R. Sterling, of Greensboro', N. C. arrived in this city on Sunday evening, with large supplies of hospital stores, under clothing, &c., from the patriotic and benevolent ladies of Greensboro. He is assiduously engaged in finding out and relieving the wants of North Carolinians in the various hospitals in and around Richmond. The ladies of this town have, during the last year, contributed often and largely of their time, labor, and means to the comfort of our brave and suffering soldiers. We commend their example to their sisters throughout the Confederacy.

Richmond Dispatch.

WAR NEWS

From the S. C. Coast.—CHARLESTON, June 11.—A heavy cannonading and continued musketry firing on James Island commencing Tuesday forenoon, and continued in the afternoon to about eight o'clock, gave evidence that an engagement between our forces and those of the enemy, was in progress. The smoke and flashes of the enemy's guns from their gunboats, and the explosion of their shells could be plainly seen from the lower part of the city.

A gentleman, who left the neighborhood of Stono river about 9 o'clock Tuesday night gives us the following account. A severe fight between the enemy and a small portion of our forces, under the command of Gen. W. D. Smith, took place Tuesday afternoon. A detachment of our forces were sent out as skirmishers, with orders to scour the woods in front of Stono river, behind which several of the enemy's gunboats were lying.

The right wing of our force was deployed under command of Col. Hagood. This force met with a body of the enemy, who, after a short fight, retreated to their gunboats.

The left wing advanced under the command of Col. Williams, with the 47th Ga. Regiment. Col. Williams' force with great difficulty made their way through a thick forest of woods, and were met by an overwhelming force of the enemy, estimated at nearly four times their number.

The enemy were also protected by a very strong abattis. The gallant 47th, however, charged the enemy several times with great impetuosity, and withdrew only when approaching darkness and the continued reinforcements of the enemy compelled them to retire. The gunboats during the fight also kept up a continual shelling of the woods beyond the forces engaged, designed to prevent the arrival of reinforcements.

The fight lasted about four hours. The casualties were thirty or forty of our men wounded by the fire from the enemy's infantry. Capt. Williams of the Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment, we regret to learn was mortally wounded while gallantly leading a charge on the enemy's breast work.

Great credit is due Col. Williams and his regiment for their bravery and their gallant bearing during the action.

Our informant, who saw Col. Williams after the action, heard him say that a large number of the enemy were killed and wounded in the engagement.

The place where the fight took place is about three miles from the lines of our entrenchments.

Heavy firing was kept up to a late hour last night. It is supposed the enemy were engaged in shelling the woods while landing reinforcements.—*Courier.*

The Federals Threatening East Tennessee.—AUGUSTA, Ga., June 13th.—The Savannah Republican, of this morning, has a dispatch dated Chattanooga, June 11th, which says that information has been received here of a very important character, from the borders of Kentucky. It has been ascertained that the enemy have collected an army of twenty-five regiments in the vicinity of Boston, Ky., near the Tennessee line. They have also received large reinforcements of artillery, and are now threatening a descent on East Tennessee.

RICHMOND, June 13.—Yesterday was another day of natural beauty and military quiet in this vicinity. The impression has gained some currency, that McClellan has fallen back; but a citizen who has just made his way here from beyond the enemy's lines, reports that McClellan is busily engaged in bringing up heavy siege guns from the landings on the Pamunkey. This looks as if he intends work, rather than retreat.

The clear weather and the hardening roads, are now inviting the two great armies to further collisions; so that we may again prepare to hear the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry, and witness the shock of giant battle, in this vicinity.

A citizen of Fredericksburg who has just arrived here reports a pretty thorough evacuation of that vicinity, by the enemy's forces. Only about two thousand of McDowell's whole command remain there; the rest having gone to join the crusade against Stonewall Jackson in the Valley.

Examiner.

Latest from Nashville—Killing of Andy Johnson.—The Atlanta (Ga.) "Southern Confederacy," of the 10th inst., learns from a gentleman who had arrived in that city on the 9th inst. from Nashville, that Andy Johnson was actually killed on Thursday last by Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown. Brown was arrested by Andy's order some time ago, to be sent to a Lincoln Bastile up North, but was paroled for a few days to attend to some business. The gentleman says Brown was arraigned before Andy last Thursday, when, for some provocation Brown drew a revolver and shot him several times, ending the life of the scoundrel on the spot, and that Brown was hung half an hour thereafter—all of which we hear the gentleman says he witnessed.

Gen. Beauregard's Evacuation of Corinth.—In reply to Halleck's account of his achievements after Beauregard's evacuation, the Richmond Enquirer, the official paper, says:—

"Gen. Beauregard made a most successful and orderly retreat. The enemy were confounded by his mysterious disappearance, and did not know when he had left, nor where he had gone.

We have been kindly furnished with a copy of the report, in which Gen. Beauregard officially announces his movement to the Government here. It is written and dated 30 miles South of Corinth. It reads as follows:

June 3d, 1862.

"We evacuated Corinth successfully on the 30th ult. It was a complete surprise to the enemy. OUR REAR GUARD arrived here UNMOLESTED last night. We brought away ALL OUR HEAVY GUNS, TENTS, &c., but had to burn a few trifles cut off by gross neglect in getting to a bridge."

G. T. B.

A few cars laden with supplies were not brought up as rapidly as had been ordered, and hence were cut off by the destruction of a railroad bridge ahead of time, by our troops, and had to be burned. Some few of our sick may also have fallen into their hands.

Supreme Court.—This tribunal convened in this City on Monday last. The following gentlemen were admitted to the practice of the law in the Courts of this State:

County Courts.—J. Edwin Moore, Martin county; Council S. Wooten, Lenoir; Alexander Barrett, Moore; Charles C. Pool, Pasquotank; Howell C. Moss, Wilson.

Superior Courts.—Stephen W. Isler, Wayne; William G. Morrisey, Wayne.—*Ral. Standard.*

An Odd Wall.—"What army do you belong to?" inquired a gentleman of Pat, the other day. "Faith thin," replied Pat, "it's meself that's a part of the old Stonewall, and be jabers! every man in that same is a brick, shure." An odd wall, truly. But the oddest part about it is that this wall is constantly in motion—much like Price's hemp embankments at Lexington. People don't have to run against this wall, it runs against them, and hurts them.

Professor Hedrick, a renegade North Carolinian, and a personal friend of the notorious pilferer Helper, has been confirmed by the Federal Senate as Collector for the port of Beaufort, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1862.

THE WAR NEWS.—There is but little of interest this morning except the news of a very remarkable and gallant achievement, of which a friend just arrived has kindly furnished us the particulars, in the following dispatch received at Raleigh yesterday afternoon—

"Gen. Stuart yesterday and last night passed entirely around the enemy's lines, crossing the Chickahominy, near its source, and coming into camp near Drury's Bluff, with loss of one man killed and two wounded, capturing 175 prisoners and 260 to 300 horses, destroying depots of ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores, large milling establishments, three transports with stores, and 100 wagons."

This is a dashing achievement truly, worthy of Morgan or Ashby.

There is much speculation as to the meaning of several things of recent occurrence, such as the arrival of the British fleet of war vessels in Hampton Roads, the revival in various quarters and in various forms of the rumore of European intervention, the inactivity of McClellan, &c. &c.

ABSURD REPORTS.—The facility with which the most unfounded reports are put in circulation and obtain some degree of credence, is illustrated by three of that sort which we find grouped together in one of our exchanges—reports which ought to be utterly discredited. They are, 1st, that President Davis has not destroyed a pound of cotton on his plantation a few miles below Vicksburg, though all of his last year's crop is accessible to the yankees, should they seek for it, as they doubtless will. 2d, that the President's brother and principal staff officer, Col. Joe E. Davis, whose plantation is in the same vicinity, has pursued the same selfish and unwise course. And 3d, that Brig. Gen. Rob't Toombs, of the army, has planted an unusually large crop of cotton, instead of following the example of his Georgia neighbors generally, by planting breadstuffs.

These gentlemen may not deem such reports worthy of notice, but if they hurt the cause they should receive an authoritative contradiction.

JACKSON'S PRISONERS.—We have had some anxiety about the thousands of yankees captured by Gen. Jackson at Front Royal, Winchester, &c., for we saw a report that the enemy had reaptured them. It is with great pleasure that we find a contradiction of the report in the actual arrival at Petersburg, on Wednesday last, of the first instalment of them, consisting of 2 Colonels, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 18 Captains, and 18 Lieutenants, all of whose names are given by the Express, with the names of the Regiments to which they belonged. The Express adds that a large number of the privates had arrived at Lynchburg, and were expected at Petersburg on Thursday.

A letter from Winchester, 25th May, published in the Whig says:—

"We have here now upwards of three thousand prisoners, and they are still being brought in every day by the score from the surrounding counties; little boys, twelve years of age, have brought in two at a time from the country."

The same letter says,—

"Our loss in the fight here about forty killed, sixty wounded. Enemy's about the same. The gallant North Carolina Regiment East of town lost most."

LINCOLN WANTS MORE MEN.—The Northern papers say that Lincoln has called for 50,000 recruits, to supply the places of the sick and wounded. The N. Y. World says they are to be used to occupy captured places, which it says experience has shown it does not answer to leave without protection.

According to the N. Y. Herald there will be no need of any more men, for it has made the marvelous discovery that Richmond is to be abandoned and the Confederacy given up in despair! It even says that "a proposition to this effect has passed through Gen. McDowell's lines, at Fredericksburg, on its way to Washington." Perhaps the Herald means that the yankees are about to abandon Richmond, and give up all idea of doing that impracticable thing—conquering the Confederacy. If McClellan has sent such a proposition as that through McDowell's lines he has done wisely.

AT THEIR OLD TRADE.—The Yankees used to steal negroes from Africa to sell to Southern and Cuban planters. They seem to be making war on the South that they may steal negroes and sell them in the West Indies. The Fort Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald gives an account of a Yankee slaver which right under the eyes of the large Yankee land and naval forces there, and manifestly with their connivance, has carried off *two hundred and seventy five* negro men, "sprightly lads, worth in Cuba from $800 to $1200 each." These negroes are part of those enticed from their masters in Virginia with promises of freedom.

The writer tells the following story, from which we infer that the whole thing has been done by authority of Lincoln's government:—

"For sometime past a bark has lain at anchor near Cape Henry, and by the supposed honest intentions of her captain, she has been allowed to remain there until she could communicate with her owners or consignees. But the sequel shows that an honest suit may cover a cool and calculating villain.

"By some means a number of contrabands have been induced daily to go down to work on this vessel, but in no instance have they been allowed to return. Vessels bringing cargoes here have been the means employed to bring them to the bark after their cargoes were landed. So well planned has the whole affair been, that no suspicions have arisen in the minds of any one, not even the naval officers, whose duty it is to watch every description of craft. The flagship lay all this time where she ought to have seen such transactions. These things have been going on until two hundred and seventy of brother Wilder's flock were safely on board the slaver, and last night, amid the storm and rain, she went out to sea. Of course we can learn nothing from naval officers in regard to this strange affair, an officer high in rank assuring us that "their mouths were sealed in reference to naval intelligence of any kind." The question that naturally arises is, where was the North Atlantic blockading squadron."

THE YANKEE ARMY.—The Chicago Tribune says that the pay-rolls sum up 700,000 men; but the Department can't find more than 600,000; and the Chairman of the Military Committee believes there are only 500,000. It has been suggested in Congress that fraudulent pay-rolls have been made out, by which the pay of the missing 200,000 men is secured by swindlers—officers of course. The Chairman's figures are as follows—

Gen. McClellan's column	125,000
Gen. Halleck's do.	185,000
Gen. McDowell's do.	25,000
Gen. Banks' do	25,000
Gen. Fremont's Department	30,000
Gen. Burnside's do.	25,000
Gen. Hunter's do.	20,000
Gen. Brannan's (Key West, etc.)	5,000
Gen. Butler's column	15,000
Gens. Curtis and Steel	20,000
Gen. Dix and Wool	12,000
Gen. Blunt's Department of Kansas	5,000
New Mexico and going	10,000
Gen. Mitchell's column	15,000
Guard duty in Kentucky and Tenn	15,000
Guard duty in Missouri	5,000
Guard duty below Island 10	5,000
Guarding prisoners North	7,000
Total	500,000

The Tribune itself adds, "from the above there should be deducted ten to fifteen per cent. for soldiers in the hospitals, at home, on furlough, and discharged for physical incapability, leaving a total of 430,000 men capable of doing duty. The exact number, if the exact truth were known, may not exceed 400,000 efficient men. Scores of regiments that marched from home 1000 strong, can muster now only 300 to 500 men, and few regiments number more than 700 to 800 rank and file. The rebels have suffered the same degree of shrinkage, and perhaps worse."

REPORTED RECOGNITION BY FRANCE.—The Savannah News of Tuesday last has a report that France had recognised the Confederate States. Though discrediting the report ourselves, it may be proper to state, that the News gives as its authority a gentleman who arrived there on Monday, and who left Havana a few days previously. He states that immediately after the arrival at Havana of the British steamer Trent, which reached Havana on the 26th ult., it was confidently asserted by leading merchants that the recognition of the Confederate States by France had taken place. Wagers as high as $10,000 had been offered that this was true. Yet it is not at all probable.

The following important letter is from the New York Times of the 6th inst., being the latest letter from its regular London Correspondent. We copy from the Richmond Whig this morning.—

LONDON, May 20, 1862.

The surrender of New Orleans and the evacuation of Yorktown have fallen upon the British public like two very heavy claps of thunder. The first event is a mystery no one pretends to explain. We wait for further particulars. As it now appears it is pregnant with alarm. If gunboats can pass shore batteries and harbor defences what city in the world is safe? An iron clad gunboat could ascend the Thames any day and lying in the pool below London bridge, reduce the great Metropolis to submission or to ashes. But the same is true of New York, and of any city which lies upon the sea or a navigable river.

There is a general giving up here, so far as military operations are concerned. Mr. Spence holds out, but the *Times* surrenders. The power of the North is too great to be resisted—the South must sooner or later be conquered. The question now is, Will they be subdued? Will they give up a struggle so hopeless, and accept such terms as their conquerors may offer? If so, there will soon be peace, commerce and cotton. But what if the South still resist—burn cotton and tobacco—fall back into the interior, and carry on the war as the Colonists did in 1776–83? This is what Europe dreads, and must, if possible, take measures to prevent.

If Southern ports be opened, and the planters will sell their cotton and buy goods, they may do as they please about the restoration of the Union. There is sympathy with the South, but it is useless. There is hatred of the North, but it determines no action. Interest and interest alone will govern. And what is that interest? One-third of the cotton mills in England are idle, and more than another third are working short-handed or short time. Short time means two or three days in a week. The India cotton, which they are obliged to use, is so full of trash and waste, and so short in staple, that the extra time required to work it still further reduces the wages of the operatives. More than a hundred thousand people in Lancashire are paupers. Three times that number are on the verge of starvation. The distress extends to the collieries, the shopkeepers, and every branch of trade. Some have died of starvation; others are too far gone for help. Insanity and horrible murder have begun their work in Manchester. A father, driven to despair, killed his three children last week, and then murdered the landlord's agent, who had stripped him of his furniture. Meetings of working men begin to be held. A meeting of 6,000 at Ashton, a few days ago, demanded intervention. And this demand will grow louder and louder, unless there is a prospect of peace *and cotton*.

And cotton there must be. Every promise of supply has been deceptive. *Less cotton is on the way from India than there was three years ago. China sends none.* The supply from all other sources is but a drop in the bucket. Day by day the small stock diminishes. Day by day the want, the hunger, the wide-spread misery increases. America feeds an army of more than half a million, But England has a still larger army, which the war has brought into conflict with a more terrible foe than the Southern Confederacy—hunger. England is rich, but she cannot long bear the burdens now thrown upon her. England has a wonderful power of almsgiving, but what alms are sufficient for such a calamity. Private benevolence is over-tasked. The war in America is costing England more money and more suffering than many a war of her own. What can you expect, then, when feeling and interest are alike against it? *If it do not end in thirty days there will be measures taken to bring it to a close.* Your Washington correspondent, whose letter on the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond is copied in the Times, believes that France has called upon the Confederacy to surrender. It is not credited here that the Emperor would give such advice. It is very generally believed, and confidently stated, that his feelings would lead him to wish for a very different termination.

The English people look now with some hope for a speedy end of the war by a result they have all along declared impossible—the conquest of the South. They are also looking for a tremendous financial crisis in the North. The people of Europe cannot understand the manner in which a Government can go on month after month with the most lavish and enormous expenditures, without revenues or taxation. They predicted a failure of the war months ago for the lack of means. They do not see how it can go on; and when stocks rise, and the public credit grows stronger, they compare it to the South Sea bubble and the railway manis, and are looking for the crash that they think must inevitably follow. But all calculations have failed and all expectations been disappointed.

I can make no claim to infallibility, but I have been to Lancashire and looked upon its suffering and distress. It is heart-rending in its character and appalling in its extent. No one can tell what may be the result. The Government may be forced to action which it does not now contemplate. Half a million of people reduced to starvation is a volcano that may burst into eruption. The Irish starved peacefully, because, it was said, they were used to starvation. The operatives of Lancashire have not been accustomed to it. They know that the Government could give them relief—the only relief they desire—labor. It would not be strange if they should demand help in a manner that no Government could resist. The first sign of action will be a change of administration, unless the present Government chooses to avoid such a change, by a change of policy. But it cannot have escaped your observation that the only organs of public opinion here favorable to the North, have been the extreme liberal papers, while the entire moderate conservative and Tory press has been in sympathy with the South, and the more violently and decidedly tory the paper, the stronger has been its opposition to the Union.

Intervention on the American continent has commenced in Mexico. According to present appearances England and Spain have withdrawn from the field, and left the Emperor free to establish an Austrian Monarchy on the Southern border of the United States. There is some jealousy and mortification here, but England puts the best face she can upon it for it is useless to complain. But intervention, on the part of France, is becoming a habit. When a man places himself at the head of civilization, and believes that he has a mission to regulate the universe, what can you expect? It will be some days before this reaches you. I cannot tell what has happened in the ten days past, nor what will be done in the ten days to come, in America, before this comes to hand, *but I shall be much surprised if the action of M Mercier do not prove to be but the prelude to some further and more important action.*

It is said that the Emperor has been very much annoyed at the consequence given to the young sons of the house of Orleans by our Government, and their position on the staff of the late Commander-in-Chief of the American armies. Perhaps it did not strike Mr. Lincoln as an indelicate proceeding; but if it had been done by any European Power it would have been an insult. How would Victor Emanuel like to see the Ex-King of Naples occupying a similar position in the French army? There is a story that the Emperor expressed his dissatisfaction in this matter to Archbishop Hughes in no equivocal terms. It is to be hoped that the amiable prelate was able to make a satisfactory explanation.

The international Exhibition feels the pressure of the times. The receipts of last week were less than one-half those of the corresponding week of the Exhibition of 1851. It opens slowly, and will not be fully in order until the 1st of June, when the great body of the people will be invited to come for a shilling. In ordinary times there would be crowded excursions from the manufacturing districts. This year they cannot be looked for. They will have hard work in all the North to keep from dying from hunger.

All eyes are turned to America. The Pope, Victor Emanuel and all European interests are forgotten. Prosperity or adversity, peace or war, life or death, depend upon the events now taking place in Virginia and the Southwest. If the North is to conquer, it must be soon. *England cannot bear a protracted struggle. There will be intervention if there is not peace.*

MONADNOCK.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—A public meeting in Alexander county has nominated Col. Vance for Governor.

Among the killed at the Chickahominy battle, we regret to find the name of Archibald S McDonald, only son of D. P. McDonald, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., formerly Postmaster at Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C. He belonged to the Hampton Legion, and fell by the side of Richard Yeadon, Jr., the adopted son of the Editor of the Charleston Courier.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR DRURY'S BLUFF, VA., June 7, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Presuming that many of your readers would like to hear from the "Highland Rangers" we take the liberty to address you a few lines.

This company, about the middle of April, went into camp near Goldsboro', N. C. There we remained drilling until 27th ult. when we were ordered to Va. Our sojourn at Camp McIntosh was quite pleasant. Visited as we were by relatives and friends, often honored too by the cheering presence of the fair and the lovely, whose province it is to lend a charm to the dullest scene.

On 27th May, as we have said, with three hearty cheers for our pleasant abode and with "a sigh for those that love and a smile for those that hate," we turned our faces hitherward, and after a weary march of 8 long days, reached the "Cockade City." Near this place we halted and would gladly refresh ourselves and our panting steeds; but when night came, torrents of rain fell upon us. Morning comes and noon, but the rain ceases not. When first we ventured to look out from our moist retreat, the scene was truly rich; the sons of Mars all busily engaged—some reclaiming their guns and sabres from their watery bed; others in pursuit of baggage retreating down the new made stream. After a stay of a day and two nights, for which Petersburg will not soon be forgotten, we left for this place.

On our way hither we saw much to admire. In Edgecombe and Halifax the beautiful scenery, tasty dwellings, and well-cultivated farms, indicate abundant wealth, luxury and ease. And as we stood on the green banks of the old Roanoke, gazing upon the wide-spread fields of wheat and corn, we could but sigh at the thought that this fine country should ever be polluted by the foul touch of Lincoln's vandal host.

To the ladies we are under lasting obligations for the many favors lavished upon us. Wherever we have seen them, whether in stately mansion or humble cottage, they oberish the same undying devotion to our cause—the same lofty patriotism—a patriotism whose "smile might play upon an angel's lip and whose tears would not stain an angel's cheek." Heaven preserve them from the cruel fate held in store for them by our fiendish foe.

The health of the Company is at present very good. Our venerable Captain endures the hardships of camp life remarkably well and is ready and anxious to meet the enemy.

With regard to the movements of our army hereabouts, it were well perhaps not to speak; sufficient to say, that from every indication a tremendous crisis is swiftly approaching. God grant the day may be ours and we all be permitted to return home "crowned with wreaths of glorious victory, free and happy sons of liberty."

FILIUS CAROLINÆ.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We have just received, but cannot make room for, a correspondence between officers of the 1st N. C. Troops and Col. M. W. Ransom of the 35th Reg't. Lieuts. John A Benbury, Owen Fennell Jr. and J. A. Hampton, on behalf of the officers of the 1st Reg't. present Col. R. with a Sword, in token of the high regard and respect inspired by him whilst Lieut. Colonel of their Regiment. And Col. R. accepts the sword with pleasure and gratitude, and expressions of warm esteem for "the gallant 1st."

NOT TRUE, WE HOPE.—In a yankee letter from Virginia, published in a late N. Y. Herald, we find the following, which is undoubtedly a falsehood. But, if it were true, what hope could the yankees reasonably have of subduing a people who, without pay for a year, and without clothes, will yet stand to be "nearly annihilated"?—

"The Twenty-second North Carolina regiment, which was nearly annihilated by Donnelly's brigade, near Winchester, had received no clothes or pay since they were mustered into the service. They were almost destitute, and looked much like an organized set of ragamuffins."

THE UNIVERSITY.—Our correspondent at Chapel Hill sends the following:—

Correction.—It was Mr. Archibald McFadyen of Cumberland Co., and not Mr. McQueen, who received the third distinction in scholarship among the graduates at the late Commencement at the University. Mr. McQueen lost much time during the senior year and for this reason could not secure a distinction to which he might otherwise have been entitled.

"BUTLER THE BRUTE."—The story of the assassination of Gen. Butler was evidently a canard. The Charleston Courier has a letter from New Orleans of the 2d inst., stating that he was still at the St. Charles Hotel, with an army of 1000 men around the house, and moving about with a body guard of 100 men. He is doubtless afraid of assassination. The letter says that "the flux, typhoid fever, and small pox are doing good work" among the yankees: from 6 to 10 die daily from sun-stroke, and 19 have deserted within two weeks.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—We copy elsewhere a statement of the killing of Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee by ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown (a native of Robeson county, N. C.,) and of the hanging of the latter. A citizen of Nashville who arrived at Bristol, Va., a few days ago, revives the original story that Johnson was killed by a son of Gov. Brown, who then was killed on the spot by Johnson's soldiers. We fear that Johnson is still alive, and at mischief.

THE RETREAT FROM CORINTH.—The South has settled down into the conviction that this was a judicious measure. But the Charleston Courier's correspondent, "Personne," gives the following reasons for it:—

"Public judgment, though it may be startled by this unexpected change in the attitude of the Confederate army, will soon recognize both its importance and necessity. With the enemy advancing upon us by a system of defences superior to our own, in a country so thickly wooded as to preclude military operations in the field, with no advantages to be gained by merely maintaining a successful defence, and no probability of being able to whip the enemy from their works, we had no other recourse than to drop quietly back to a point where these difficulties would not be encountered. The effect upon us will be a general improvement, not only of physical health but military position. Where the army now is, I must not say, but it is in a situation where good water is abundant, where camping grounds will not be among swamps and water courses, and where a battle may be fought clearly and with understanding. The effect upon Halleck will be puzzling and harrassing in the extreme. His plans have received a summary check. He must pursue us or fall disgracefully back, and the probability is that he will be disgraced any how, for allowing Beauregard to slip so glibly through his fingers. As he advances sickness will increase, obstacles will grow greater at every step, the expense of transporting provisions overland fifty or sixty miles will be enormous, and, in a word, he will find himself in a slough of despond from which there is, even to Yankee ingenuity, no possible extrication.

"These are some of the reasons why the evacuation of Corinth is really "a blessing in disguise."

The Wilmington Journal is disturbed by our habit of plainly expressing what we think of it. There is a remedy, which we commend to the Journal. Let it stop the manufacture and circulation of falsehoods, and the Observer will no longer trouble the Journal by exposing them. It may not be easy for the Journal to give up its bad habit, (not its "second nature," as the proverb has it, but its first;) but there is no telling what it may accomplish if it will try.

CROPS.—A letter from Carthage, dated the 11th inst. says:

"I hear that considerable damage has been done to the wheat and other crops on the Pee Dee, Rocky and Yadkin Rivers, by the late heavy freshets."

Col. G. W. Gill, C. S. A., died at Columbus, Miss., on the 9th inst. He was a native of New Jersey, and in the U. S. Army, but left it when the war began. He was on Gen. Beauregard's staff.

POTASH.—We learn that several persons have passed through this place on their way to the black-jack lands in our sand-hills, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of that necessary article, potash.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.—Gentlemen who wish notices for public meetings inserted in this paper, or Candidates announced, will please forward, along with the advertisement, the cash to pay for its insertion. Experience proves that it is an unprofitable business to charge such things on our books, and we ought not to be asked to advertise them gratuitously. The amount is easily ascertained by reference to the terms on our first page.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Fall of Memphis.—RICHMOND, June 14.—The evacuation of Corinth led us to anticipate the fall of Memphis. The city did not fall, however, without a struggle, and a deadly one. The enemy advanced with their heavily armed gunboats, on Saturday morning, and were met by the Confederate fleet, but the superior numbers and armaments of the former proved too powerful for the latter to contend against; but they risked the effort, and fought until they were annihilated. On Sunday morning the enemy entered the city, an Illinois regiment leading the advance, and are now in full possession.—*Enquirer.*

A reporter of the Memphis Appeal, who succeeded in "getting through," says the fight took place opposite Memphis on Friday, and was witnessed by thousands of men, women and children. It lasted two hours, and was the most desperate of the war, and ended in the total destruction of our fleet.

Three of our boats were sunk by the shots of the enemy. The Beauregard was run ashore by one of the enemy's rams, and surrendered with three other boats.

The loss of life to the Confederates was small, considering the desperate character of the fight, which was hand to hand.

The yankees had 17 gunboats and rams, one of which was destroyed. We had 8, only one of which escaped.

From the Virginia Valley.—RICHMOND, June 14.—The following despatch was received by Gov. Letcher yesterday morning:

STAUNTON, June 12.—The enemy have evacuated Harrisonburg, and fallen back down the Valley. Capt. Gilmer captured twenty-four Federals near Petersburg.

STAUNTON, June 13.—Fremont has certainly retreated below New Market. His army is almost entirely Dutch. Officers of the enemy admit a loss of 400 killed and 600 wounded in Sunday's fight. They also say that Gen. McDowell has been arrested for disloyalty and sent to Port Lafayette.

Fremont's officers claim to have 82,000 men and 106 cannon. Their true force at Harrisonburg was supposed to be about 20,000.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, June 14.—Again we have nothing to report from this vicinity, but a great stillness.—*Enquirer.*

On Thursday a detachment of the Richmond Blues had a skirmish beyond the Chickahominy, on the right wing of the army, with a body of Yankee infantry. They killed six of the Federals, and placed several *hors du combat*, when they retreated. We heard of no casualties on our side.

Several days since a couple of pickets of a Texas regiment, on duty on the Chickahominy, saw in a short distance in advance of them what appeared to be a scrub roe moving in the bushes. One of them fired and the roe fell! Inside of it a dead Yankee was found. He had strapped the green branches about his person, and, in his leaf accoutrements, was stealing about the woods, making observations on the Confederate lines.—*Ex.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, June 13.—We have no intelligence of note in relation to affairs on James' or John's islands. There had been some more picket skirmishing, but with no important result.—*Courier.*

From Tennessee.—ATLANTA, June 11.—It is reported here that Col. Starnes has cut off and captured 600 of the enemy in one of the gaps in Tennessee, near Chattanooga.

AUGUSTA, June 14.—The Savannah Republican has a dispatch from Chattanooga, of the 13th inst., which states that the enemy's entire force, infantry, cavalry and artillery, crossed Big Creek Gap yesterday, to Powell's Valley, 12 miles west of Cumberland Gap, threatening the latter place in rear, and also Knoxville. Our forces are preparing to meet them.

500 of the enemy's cavalry were repulsed this morning at Battle creek, 27 miles from Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river.

It is supposed to be the intention of the enemy to invade East Tennessee from both of these points. Every effort will be made to hold Chattanooga.

Fighting in Arkansas.—The Little Rock Democrat of May 22d publishes the official report of a brilliant little fight between a detachment of 100 Confederates and 400 yankee infantry and cavalry, in which the latter were signally defeated, with a loss of 50 to 100.

The Democrat entertains sanguine hopes of the enemy being speedily driven from Arkansas.

Yankees Repulsed at Port Gibson.—The Mississippian of the 10th says that a portion of Gen. Lovell's command, under Col. Miles, engaged two of the enemy's gunboats near Port Gibson on the 9th, and after a brisk engagement of one hour, succeeded in driving them off.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, June 14.—The Baltimore Clipper, of the 9th inst., has been received. The bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been repaired, and the portion of the road destroyed by Jackson again put in working order.

From Charleston.—PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The U. S. gunboat Bienville arrived last night with three steamers in tow, captured off Charleston, in attempting to run the Blockade.

The Union forces were virtually investing Charleston. Gen. Hunter had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building entrenchments and fortifications.

The Baltimore American says that the U. S. transport Philadelphia, from Pensacola, arrived at New York the 6th. The Federal troops still occupied Pensacola and the place was being fortified. Martial law had been declared. The Navy Yard is entirely destroyed, including the fine Naval Hospital and the private dwellings. Private letters from New Orleans speak of the scarcity of provisions in that city as of the most alarming character. "Ladies of Northern birth of the highest respectability," says the American, "had applied to the officers of Gen. Butler for food, stating they were entirely out of provisions and without the means to purchase at the exorbitant rates demanded." The order of Gen. Butler in regard to the women of the city is claimed to be an *absolute necessity*. Gen. Butler was preparing to make a movement of an important character. The Washington Star says that a camp of instruction for fifty thousand troops is to be formed near Annapolis, Md., under the superintendence of Gen. Wool.

Stanly's Acts Revoked—Action of the President.—WASHINGTON, June 5.—The excitement which was caused by the arbitrary acts of Gov. Stanly, in North Carolina, is sensibly allayed to-day by the prompt and decisive action of the Government.

It is definitely announced that the President has instructed Mr. Stanly to recall his obnoxious orders, to re-open the schools for the contrabands, and to stop the remanding of fugitive slaves to their masters.

The friends of Gov. Stanly are not at all pleased with this countermand. They declare that he will resign his office rather than recall his orders.

[See in preceding page the beginning of this row.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, June 13.—New York papers of the 6th contain news from Europe by the Persia to the 25th May.

The anxiety for news from America is daily becoming more intense among the commercial classes in England.

The London Times remarks that it is now deprived of all information from the seat of war except such as the federal government is pleased to prepare for home and foreign consumption.

The Parisian correspondents of the Belgian news papers are nearly unanimous in stating that French diplomacy is actively engaged in finding some terms of agreement upon which the war in America may be terminated.

The Anvers, published at Antwerp, says that an offer of mediation will be made to the U. S. within a very short time.

The London Times thinks that the details of the capture of New Orleans puts the surrender of that city in a light more favorable to its defenders. A similar tone is assumed by the Paris press.

RICHMOND, June 14.—*Later from Europe.*—CAPE RACE June 7.—The North American was boarded to-day off this point with Liverpool advices to the 30th.

The Defence Commission appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of plated ships and fortifications unanimously concluded that the latter must continue to form an essential feature in the defence of the country.

The Daily News defends Gen. Butler's course at New Orleans.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of a motion of inquiry into the relations between England and the Federals and Confederates.

Cotton had advanced ½d. for American. Sales of the week 47,000 bales. Sales of Friday 10,000 bales. The market closed buoyant.

From Norfolk.—RICHMOND, June 14.—By a recent arrival from Norfolk, we learn that one of the regiments ordered to march to reinforce McClellan, mutinied, and that sixty of the men were shot before order and obedience were secured. At the time of the departure of our informant, sixteen English war vessels, four iron-clad, one among which was thought to be the Warrior, were in Hampton Roads. The cause of the visit of this fleet was unknown, but gave rise to many surmises, both among our own people and the Yankees.—*Examiner.*

Intervention.—A passenger from New Orleans states to the Mobile Register that the rumor was rife in that city that England and France had actually intervened in American affairs, and Lincoln was given to the 6th of June to make answer to the propositions.

Morgan in Nashville.—We learn from an authentic source that great excitement was created in Nashville a few days ago, by the report that John H. Morgan had arrived in the city over night, and was boldly stopping at a well known boarding house. The Federal Provost Marshal immediately ordered out a large force for his capture. The house was surrounded in such a manner as to render his escape impossible, and the officer who had charge of the expedition, feeling secure of his game, demanded with some show of politeness, that the notorious John H. Morgan should be brought out and delivered to the Federals force, quietly, in order to avoid bloodshed. The gallant Federalist was somewhat chagrined when he was informed that such a process would be highly detrimental to the health of *John H. Morgan* who had arrived the night previous, and was but *six hours old*—a patriotic Southern women having bestowed that honored name upon her new born boy.—*Knoxville Register, 10th inst.*

A Daring Spy.—We understand that one of McClellan's officers, disguised in a Confederate uniform, was in Richmond Wednesday and dined that day at the American Hotel. He was recognized at the table by a daughter of Mrs. Greenhow, and when he discovered her eyeing him very suspiciously he cut out and disappeared before information was given in time to capture him.

We suppose that he managed to pass the Confederate lines either by stealth or by means of his disguise.—*Petersburg Express, 14th.*

Brig. Gen. Beverly Robinson, of Richmond, has been appointed to succeed the late Gen. Turner Ashby, to command that cavalry corps. Gen. R. commanded a regiment in Stewart's cavalry on the Potomac, and has the reputation of an experienced officer in the cavalry arm of the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point in 1849, and is about thirty-five years of age.

A Just Fate.—Andrews, the train-stealer and bridge-burner, whose bold exploits on the Georgia State Road were duly chronicled at the time, was executed at Atlanta on Friday last. He confessed that Gen. Mitchell had offered him $20,000 for the faithful execution of the villainous work contemplated.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of $10C (transferred from the Gunboat subscription) from Mrs. E. J. Hale for the wounded N. C. soldiers; also $2 and a half gallon Blackberry Wine from Mrs. Sarah McLeod.

June 16, 1862.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Mangum, Aurelius Britt, aged 28, of the Hertford Light Infantry.

At Kinston, on the 23d ult., S. J. Bumpass, of the 35th N. C. State Troops, from Person county.

In the S. C. Hospital at Charlottesville, on the 7th of April, James W. Brack, all of the 4th Regt.

In the county of Rockingham, on the 15th of May, of typhoid fever, Mr. James Peyton Holderby, in the 37th year of his age.

DIED,

In this town, on the 14th inst., JEFFERSON DAVIS, son of Thomas and Marselene Waddill, aged 1 year and 8 days.

Suddenly, near Clinton, Sampson county, on the 5th inst., WILLIAM T. KIRBY, in the 60th year of his age.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 12th ult., Mr. JAMES E. BURNS, in the 40th year of his age. He was a native of Chatham county, where his remains were interred.

In Richmond county, on the morning of June 2, Mr. SOLOMON McCALL, aged 47 years.

In Richmond county, 7th inst., JAMES, only son of Mr. Augus P. Leach, after several months' illness which he bore very patiently.

At Kinston, May 30th of typhoid fever, Sergeant GREEN B. COX, Co. H, 26th Reg't N. C. T., aged about 28 years. Few better soldiers or more worthy men have adorned the ranks of the army since the commencement of this war than Green B. Cox. He was faithful in the discharge of every duty, observful under the most trying circumstances, kind hearted and companionable. He was one of the most efficient officers in the company, respected and beloved by all. While doing his duty so faithfully to his country, he did not neglect the holy precepts of the Bible, and died, as we have reason to believe, not without hope. Com.

On the 24th May, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, only son of D. C. and E. J. McLean, aged 6 years 7 months and 4 days.

Presbyterian please copy.

In Robeson, 29th May, Mr. PETER LIVINGSTON.

In Robeson, 3d May, at the residence of Mr. Arch'd Campbell, her brother-in-law, Miss MARY McNEILL.

At Mt. Airy, Surry County, on the 29th April, after a protracted illness, Gen. S. GRAVES. He served the State in both branches of the Legislature; was one of the oldest Trustees of the University of the State, and was Clerk and Master of Surry for thirty-two years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 16.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Bacon, hams 29 to 30, hog round 28.
Beeswax 22½ cts.
Corn 1 20 to 1 25.
Cotton 8 50 to 9.
Cotton Yarns $2, 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 3-4 Shirtings 21.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—receipts light. Slight advance in prices.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
N. O. Molasses 2 25 by retail.
Nails $15 to $16 per keg.
Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—4½ to 4¾ cts. by the cask.
Sugars—30 to 35 by retail.
Salt—Sound $10 to $12 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; N. C. Whiskey $2 to 2 25.
Spirits Turpentine 17½.
Tallow 22½.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Wool—None in market.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Charlotte, Cotton 8 to 9; Flour 4 75 to $5 per sack; Wheat 1 65 to 1 75; Corn $1 to 1 05; Oats 50; Bacon 33½—(some carried their bacon back home because they could not get more;)—Lard 30; Sugar 30 to 35; Molasses 1 75, Salt $18 per bushel.

PARTIZAN RANGERS.

SCOTT'S BATTALION.

$100 BOUNTY.

HORSES, Equipments and Transportation furnished. A few more recruits will be received for Co. D, Scott's Battalion, now at Richmond, Va. Persons desirous of entering this branch of the service will call on or address me at Lumber Bridge P. O. until 20th inst.

Lieut. J. H. MILLER,
Recruiting officer for Co. D.

June 14, 1862. 34-1tpd

Headquarters, 46th Reg. N. C. Troops,

DRURY'S BLUFF, VA., JUNE 9, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that all enlisted men of this regiment, who are absent either on furlough or sick leave, or from any other cause, must immediately report themselves in Petersburg for duty, or send a Surgeon's certificate of inability to do duty, or they will be advertised and treated as deserters.

By order of E. D. HALL,
Col. Command'g 46th Reg't.

R. MALLETT, Adjutant.
June 13, 1862. 34-3t

"Fayetteville Gas Light Co."

THE Stockholders in the Company under the articles of association are hereby notified to meet at the Town Hall, on Friday the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of accepting and organizing under the act of Incorporation ratified 20th Feb'y 1861.

A. McLEAN
JOHN D. WILLIAMS
E. J. HALE
A. W. STEEL
B. W. ROBINSON.
E. L. PEMBERTON.
G. B. WATERHOUSE.
Corporators named in the Act.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 13, 1862. 34-1m

☞ **Dr. Scott gives notice that he will be absent from Fayetteville for a few weeks.**

Fayetteville, June 16, 1862. 34tf

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
FORT BOOTH, CAPE FEAR RIVER, June 16, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I have to request that you will give notice in to-day's paper that there will be Target practice at this Battery to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, M. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

THOS. STEPHENS, Ord. Serg't C. S. A.

GRAND ATTRACTION!

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday & Thursday, June 18th and 19th, 1862.

BURTON'S

Southern Dioramic Panorama,

painted and constructed by himself in Memphis, Tenn., on SEVEN THOUSAND SQUARE FEET OF CANVASS, representing the

PANIC AT MANASSAS,

OR THE

Great Yankee Stampede.

TURTLE RAM FIGHT

Below New Orleans, *fac simile* of Ram Manassas and sinking the Preble. Also thirty five miles of the

Finest Scenery in the World.

THE BOSPHORUS IN TURKEY;
CONSTANTINOPLE, Etc., Etc.

For particulars, opinions of the press, etc., etc., see small bills. H. FORREST, Jr., Agent,
of Montgomery, Ala.

June 16, 1862. 34-2t

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will begin on the *last Thursday* in July. The Faculty consists of five Gentlemen and four Ladies, all experienced teachers, and well qualified for their respective departments.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board, $62 50; Tuition in regular course, $20 00; Latin, $5.00; French, $10 00; Oil Painting, $20,00; Drawing, $5 00; Music on Piano, or Guitar, $20.00; Use of Instruments, $2.50. Board in advance; Tuition at the end of the Session.

For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Pres.
June 16, 1862. 34-7t

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE fourth Academic year of this Institution commenced on March 6th. The charges for a Cadet begin with the month of entrance. For circulars containing terms, &c., address

Maj WM. M. GORDON,
Supt. H. M. A., Hillsboro', N. C.

June 12, 1862. 33-

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEAD QUARTERS, 22D REGIMENT, N. C. TROOPS,
Near Chickahominy River, Va., June 6, 1862.

MESSRS. Editors:—As there has been *no notice whatever* of the action of our Regiment in the fierce conflict of Saturday last, I propose to make a few statements in regard to it, through the medium of your columns. Our Brigade being a portion of the "reserve Corps," was not brought into the fight until late in the afternoon Gens. Longstreet and Hill commenced the engagement on the right about noon, and succeeded in cutting the Yankee line. Our Brigade was in reserve on the left of Gen. Hill's line and we were ordered forward to prevent the enemy from flanking him. We advanced through a thick wood, and came suddenly upon a masked battery, which opened upon us a terrible fire. This battery was supported by a very large force of infantry, who were firing upon us from rifle-pits, thereby having a very great advantage over us. We were exposed to this terrific fire (I speak now of *our Regiment*) for nearly, or I might safely say, one hour. Other Brigades were ordered to the charge, but *no one of any Brigade passed before the 22d Regiment during the whole fight.* I say this advisedly. No men could possibly behave better than ours did on that occasion. *No man that I have heard of left the field until the command to "retreat" was given.* Nothing has been said in the Richmond papers concerning our brave and beloved General, except that he was killed. Why is this invidious distinction made in favor of Virginia Generals? No braver man, no more competent General, than the lamented General Pettigrew lives to-day in the Confederate Army. He was our first Colonel, and he had a place in the heart of every man in the Regiment. Our brave and lamented Colonel, Charles E. Lightfoot, is missing and supposed to be killed or wounded in the hands of the enemy. So, also with our Lt. Col., John O. Long, who acted as bravely and as coolly during the fight as any man could have done. Eight Commissioned officers of our Regiment were killed and wounded. One hundred and forty-four men killed, wounded and missing. Only twenty-six officers went into the fight and only five hundred and fifty men. Many, many of our men who were not wounded had their clothing riddled with balls. The distance between our lines was only about twenty yards. Our Major was slightly wounded in the engagement, but is ready for duty again. I send herewith a statement of casualties in the three companies from Randolph county, for the information of the friends and relatives of the members of those companies—among whom your paper circulates freely. Being a member of the Brigade, I hesitate to say more in regard to its action in the battle, lest some persons might think I was disposed to boast of our performance. I am not disposed to do so, but I contend that we did our duty as it was assigned to us

List of casualties in Capt S G Worth's company, I, 22d Reg't N C Troops. No taken into the battle, 65.

Missing, supposed to be killed—Eli Hemphill, Wm Bowlin, Harman A Kearns.

Wounded.—Sidney Alford, slightly; Wm A Craven, badly; David Faulkner, severely; Jonathan Heilig, in the arm; John Latham, slightly in the side; Wm McSmith, arm amputated; Robert Thompson, in the leg; Wm A Todd, in the arm; Robert Sanders, in the leg; B F Redding, missing.

Casualties in Capt R H Gray's Co L, 22d Reg't N C Troops:

Killed.—Private A Wilborne.

Wounded.—Corp'l James Stout, Privates J Bibb Russell, Dabson Barrow, John E Thornbrough, B B Brady, H Steed, Henry Lassiter.

Missing.—Serg't M D Bishop, Private Geo Patterson.

Casualties in Capt Laban Odell's company, M, 22d N C T.:

Killed.—Private Emsley Alred.

Wounded.—Lt W B Kivett, Serg't J M Lawrence, Privates H E Smith, David York, A A Steele, L F Holder, J W Reece.

Missing.—Lt L F McMasters, Privates Alpheus Pugh, L C York.

I would write at more length but time nor circumstances will allow me to do so. I have only written thus much, that our friends at home might know we had done our duty as best we could when called upon.

SOLDIER.

[We annex the Adjutant's report of casualties in the other companies of this Reg't:—]

Company A—Captain T D Jones, killed; Lt J W Sudderth, seriously wounded; Privates Samuel Eats, J M Powell, G W Justice, Jacob Tridd, D A Mull, killed; Serg't L H Oxford, Corp'l E P Miller, Privates M Crager, M Deal, Monroe Kaler, J G Cloyed, W A Todd, Sidney Coffee, S F Harper, S G Powell, Joseph Hartley, John McMillion, Pickens Barlow, E L Anderson, M Hillen, J H Stallings, John G Simmons, A M Single, Jacob Hilton, M P Bryan, and Sergeant W S Sudderth, R Deal, wounded. Total—6 killed, 25 wounded.

B—1st Lieut S H Adams, killed; 3d Lieut A L Finley, supposed killed; Corp'l W L Bird, Privates G W Stokes, Martin Sevafford, killed; Serg't J F Tate, Privates W A Holyfield, W A Buckhannon, W F Gibbs, Jno Martin, John Gwin, J G Poget, Martin Curtis, P F Sigley, Thos Odear, Alfred Clayton, wounded, Hamton Comer, J J ——, missing. Total—5 killed, 11 wounded, 2 missing.

E—Lieut J A Hooper, wounded; Private J P Maxwell, killed; Privates Henry Long, J A May, W C May, V G Oliver, J P Stark, L W Ward, wounded.

F—Privates E Anderson, A J Caudill, L A Stomper, A T Holiway, killed; Privates John Baldwin, N Reynolds, James Cranee, H D Mains, John Mains, Calvin Conier, S B Dennis, R Huchinson, D A Fox, C M Crouse, H G Stomper, Alexander Toliver, wounded; Sergt's David Edwards, M S Alexander, and Privates H R Wagoner, M W Yates, E J Ham, Levi Collins, missing. Total—4 killed, 12 wounded, 6 missing.

G—Serg't C H Stokes, and Privates J A Elliott, Jos Loveless, A J Smith, Thomas E Robinson, Henry Snow, W F Saunders, wounded. Total—7 wounded.

H—Lt Zinkler, mortally wounded; Sergt Mitchell, and Privates Samuel Doteson, wounded; Corpl Henderson Martin and Privates Forester and John Carter, missing. Total—3 wounded and 3 missing.

K—Sergt W G Birly, S J Linden, and Privates S W L Brady, R J Bird, S J Scott, (formerly of co E,) T J Hooper, (probably not hurt,) J P Greenlief, wounded; Privates W G Curtiss, A Bayley, missing. Total—7 wounded and 2 missing.

Total in regiment—25 killed, 95 wounded, and 24 missing.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, June 2, 1862.
52d Regiment, N. C. Troops.

Jas K Marshall, Colonel.
M A Parks, Lieut Colonel.
J Q Richardson, Major.
Jas M McCorkie, Reg't Quartermaster.
——— Coke, " Commissary.
Dr Wm H Lilly, Assistant Surgeon.

Company E, "Richmond Regulators" of the same Regiment, as shown by the Muster Roll before some slight changes made by the Conscription Act:

B F Little, Capt; M S Austin, 1st Lieut; M R McDonald, 2d Lieut, T R Baldwin, Jun 2d Lieut.

W F Brookshire, 1st Sergeant, J H Nichols, 2d; R J Powell, 3d; T T Bostick, 4th; M W Boroughs, 5th. Isaac Gaitly, 1st Corporal; S C Crouch, 2d; Seth Pool, 3d; J G Watson, 4th. Privates.—D W Baldwin, M Baldwin, Jas Blake jr., Jas Bolton, W J Barmer, S P Bunnell, T R Capel, M Chappell, B F Covington, H H Covington, J B Covington, Jos Covington, Thos Covington, W R Covington, H A Covington, Geo Dawkins, S B Dawkins, A Driggers, D O Gay, Sam'l Gibson, R F Gibson, J F Gibson, P Gibson, Geo Green, Wm B Green, John Galloway, W H Galloway, G H Harvell, John Hasty, Jas Hasty, H H Henry, E L Hicks, Z Hogans, A G Hall, B Hinson, J J Johnson, W L Johnson, J H Johnson, L Journegan, H Jones, Jno Kelly, Wm Kennedy, I Lowe, A Lunsford, Jas Maner, W K Martin, J H Mason, W L Meacham, D H Meacham, J H Morgan, S C McDonald, J W McDuffie, L L McKay, (company commissary), L C McKinnon, A McKinnon, D McLane, J McLendon, Z McLendon, Wm McNair, J A McNair, D O'Bryan, W D Patterson, John Paul, M Parsons, A H Richardson, L M Richardson, Chas Robinson, W T Roper, K Sandford, W F Sandford, D W Sedberry, Willis Shankle, E Shepherd, M Shepherd, N R Shepherd, W Shepherd, Calvin Shepherd, J Strickland, G W Swink, C Stein, C G Terry, Jas Thomas, R Thomas, B M Thomas, W Thompson, G Thompson, S Thompson, W H Thrower, Jas Tiner, John V Wade, J L Webb, R C Webb, W C Webb, L J Webb, A L Webb—95.

Jno W Ewing, (originally 3d Serg'nt, selected by the Col. for color-bearer of the Regiment, 1.)

Non-Commissioned officers 13, Commissioned officers 4. Total—rank and file, 113.

We are under orders to leave this Camp to-morrow morning for Kinston. Yours, &c., B. F. L.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

N. C HOSPITAL, No. 2, PETERSBURG, VA., June 3, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I cannot refrain from expressing through your paper my gratitude to the ladies of Petersburg for their unparalleled kindness and attention to our sick soldiers. I have been engaged in the 2d N. C. Hospital for two months and have an excellent opportunity of judging, and I doubt whether they would have had better attention even beneath the paternal roof than they have received from these noble ladies. Day after day, with rather increasing than remitting attention, have they been here, bringing with them every delicacy which their ingenuity would suggest and infusing new life and vigor to those who were despondling.

None but one who has been separated from home with all its endearing ties, who has missed a mother's love or a sister's tender affection, can rightly appreciate such kindness. But to a soldier such kind attention comes like water to a weary traveler in a parched and barren desert. Well may Petersburg be proud of the enviable position she occupies in this great struggle for freedom. For in addition to her brave sons whom she has sent to meet the ruthless invader, she still retains a galaxy of noble women, (worthy daughters of revolutionary ancestors) who may be held up to the world as exemplars of patriotism and the finer feelings of the human nature. They have been here at all times and in every stage of disease. They have encouraged those who were dispirited and administered consolation even in the dying hour. Never will they be forgotten. "God bless the ladies of Petersburg" wells up from the depths of my soul. Long may they live to prosecute their errand of mercy.

S. A. HANKS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At Hospital, at Kinston, N. C., on the 30th ult., of typhoid fever, Serg't GREEN B. COX of "Moore County Independents," Co. H, 26th Reg't N. C. T., aged 23 years.

In the death of Serg't Green B. Cox, the Moore Co. Independents have lost one of its noblest comrades, the Confederacy a good soldier and true patriot, and his parents a dutiful son. It is consoling to know that he was resigned to die—to give up his life while in the service of his country

The glory of the brave will live,
Though the joyous life depart,
And the magic charm can never die
Of a true and faithful heart.

A FRIEND.

Casualties in the 6th N. C. State Troops, (Col Pender,) At the Battle near Richmond.

Co. A.—Wounded: Lt Smith, contusion, Privates Wm Gleason, severely; King, do; H Dempsy, slightly; J R Hinkley, do; J W Coletrim, do. Missing: Privates J Lehey, R Croker.

B.—Wounded: Serg't Leathers, slightly; Privates J W McFarland, severely; Wm G Ray, slightly; W U Roberts, do; Wm Latta, do; Jas J Moore, severely, left on the field. Missing: Privates H S Harris, Wm Glenn.

C.—Wounded: Capt W J Freeland, severely and missing; Corp'l W Woods, mortally, left on field; Privates S Hutchens, severely, left on field; W T Gresham, slightly; W J Laycock, slightly; E N Blalock, mortally; J F Hall, severely; H Vickers, slightly. Missing: Serg't A J Carroll, Privates M V Blaylock, W J Holloway.

D.—Killed: Private J A Houk. Wounded: Lt Ray, slightly; Serg't Conner, do; Privates J M Baker, R A Coon, severely; P Dennis, arm; R Keller, arm; Allen Martin, dangerously; P Quaigley, mouth. Missing: P Bailey.

E.—Killed: Private H Willis. Wounded: Sergeant Donevant, shoulder; Corp'l Cox slightly; Privates J W Coffe, severely; C L Coffee, slightly; J P Davis, C H English, slightly; J D Howell, W J Loving, J A McGee, J M McKenny, Jas Stevenson, severely; K R Singleton, D R Silvers, J H Smallwood, H W Houston, Jos Boon, slightly; J T Sparks, dangerously.

F.—Killed: Private Jos B Thompson. Wounded: D M Keck, John Trollinger, since dead; H Herring, Thos Fowler, John W Gibson, J J Bradshaw, Wm Pender, Jacob Shepherd, John W Bason, Wm Sikes, slightly.

G.—Killed: Serg't Barringer, Privates Wm Porter, A W Blackwilder. Wounded: Corp'l W W Miller, Privates Wm Cobble, Jas A Holt, W H Smith, W Corriher, G M Starritt, severely; J L Randleman, P J Thomason, slightly. Missing: Serg't W R Owens, Privates John Heiligh, W S Shinn.

H.—Killed: Privates W T Walker, Thos Taylor. Wounded: Serg't Covington, Corp'l Hester, Privates J W Martin, dangerously; T L Evans, D A Walker, T R Capo, W W Donovant, L A Smith, J H Walker, A Moore, slightly. Missing: A Simpson.

I.—Killed: G W Perry. Wounded: Lt Barbee, slightly; Serg't French, Corp'l Clements, Privates A A Lewis, W H Dillard, Jos Norris, severely; S Gates, W H Kelley, slightly. Missing: Corp'l Ansley, Private Stephen Wilson.

K.—Killed: Serg'nts Barnwell, L Thomas. Wounded: Capt J W Lea, hand; Privates Hessey, H C King, J S Barton, M Williams, J Horn, W G Garrison, slightly. Missing: S Hatchell.

Total.—Killed, 11; Wounded, 88; Missing, 15. Aggregate loss 114.

B. R. SMITH, Adj't Sixth N. C. T.

The 18th N. C. Reg't at the Battle of Hanover C. H.—The loss of this regiment is officially stated at 184—88 killed, 84 wounded, 63 missing. Many of the last have since come in. We annex from the Wilmington Journal the casualties in the companies not already reported in the Observer:—

Co. C, from Columbus county—2d Lieut S A Long, wounded but fought the battle out; Sergeant E V Latts, wounded severely, and left on the field; Serg't J W Lay, wounded and brought off; Corp'l Jas M Bennett, do do; Corp'l Chs Jones, do do; Privates E Meares, W R Ward, S P Wilkins, D M Williamson, Wm Best and B Strickland, do do; Privates E Tait and W D Rhodes, wounded and left on field; Privates Moses Williams, Jas M Long, W W Long, J L Ward, J E Bellamy and J M Jones killed; Privates W R Best, E K Vance, S A Vance, Robert Wilson, Daniel Green and Burwell Williamson missing.

Co F, from Richmond county—Corp'l M Calhoun and Privates N Brown, Wm Buchanan, H P Graham, John A Henderson, A H McNeill, H L Patterson and A W Roper wounded and brought off; Privates A A Huckabee, John M McLauchlin, John F McLean, W H McNeill and Samuel Wright wounded and left on the field; Privates A J Clark, A B McLauchlin and Alex'r Jones killed; Corp'ls John F McNair and N McN Smith, and Privates H C Calhoun, L Capalino, D M Gibson, John G Martin, M McDuffie, W H Murphy, W H Nelson, E Norton, C N Thrower, Wm Wallace, John Hughes, M McCormick, D McKinnon and A L McRae missing.

Co G, from New Hanover—Corp'l S J King wounded, left on field; Corp'l C Flanner and Privates J McK Whitted, Rob't Mills and Eli S Bright missing; Private Sam'l Dyer killed; Privates J B Morrison and T F Mills wounded, brought off.

Co H, from Columbus county—Corp'ls G R Tilly and J M Hinson wounded, left on field; Corp'l M McKeel and Privates Dan'l K Sutherland, Jos Fisher and John Procton missing; Privates Bryant A Young, A M Watkins and John J Edwards killed; Privates Elias Newman, Wm L Frink, Henry Barefoot, Wm M Harper, Wm J Hinson, John J Sibbett and John W Tedder wounded, brought off.

Latham's N. C. Battery.—The following was the loss at Hanover C. H.:

Killed, none; mortally wounded, Corp'l Z W Burgess and Privates Wm Smith and Henry Gaskins; severely wounded, Privates Geo Malpass, James Malpass, Allen Hardey and Wm Hankins; slightly wounded, Privates Daniel Lee, Richard Tindle and Islar Taylor; missing and left sick, eleven. The battery also lost 1 Limber, 1 Caisson, 1 Brass Howitzer, and 12 Horses.

Heavy Rain—Great Destruction of Property.—A rain storm of unparalleled severity visited this place and section on Thursday night last. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of such a fall of water within the last fifty years. The damage which was done to growing crops, land, fencing and other property is immense. The W. N. C. Railroad between this point and the Catawba river has sustained heavy damage by washing away embankments and destruction of culverts, which it will require several weeks to replace, and the trains cannot proceed westwardly until the repairs shall be made. East of this the road was not much damaged and the cars run as usual between Statesville and Salisbury. The Charlotte Road we learn, has also sustained considerable damage. In Town the substantial culvert in the street leading to the depot is destroyed; Sharpe's and Simonton's Tanneries were overflowed, some of the buildings swept away, vats emptied of their contents, and other injury sustained. In the country, bridges and milldams were floated off in large number, and farmers within the circuit of the flood have sustained heavy damage by overflow and washing up of growing crops, loss of fencing, &c. The total damage done will perhaps amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Iredell Express, 11th.

Dwelling House for Rent.

AT Mary's Garden, (seven miles from Fayetteville on the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road,) will be rented for the balance of the year. There is a very good vegetable garden planted by the last tenant; it is considered a very healthy place; there is good Water and all necessary out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of Col. J. H. Cook at Fayetteville, or of the subscriber at his plantation on Flat Swamp.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
May 27. 30*3t-pd

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Robeson, at May Term, 1862, I will, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1862, expose to public sale, a slave named MITCHELL, at the Court House door, in the town of Lumberton, for Cash. Said slave is about forty-five years old, and has been confined for more than twelve months in the jail of Robeson as a runaway slave, and has not been reclaimed by his owner.

R. KING, Sheriff.
May 28, 1862. 30*6t

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A comprehensive view of the pending war in its present aspect, contains everything not only to excite hope but to inspire a glowing confidence in the triumph of the Confederate cause. Our enemies have not only run up a public debt so vast, that with all their ports open and all their avenues to trade undisturbed, they fear to lay a tax sufficient to pay the interest, but their expenditure of men has been enormous.

Senator Grimes, of Iowa, in a late speech advocating the enlistment of negro soldiers, referred to the deleterious effects of the Southern climate on the Northern soldiers, and said, that Iowa, a year ago, had sent five full regiments to the field, and now out of them all there could not be produced a thousand effective men. A prisoner taken at the battle of Williamsburg stated that his regiment left Maine twelve hundred strong, but numbered at the battle only three hundred.

It is the boast of the Northern papers that they enlisted at the beginning of this war, seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty thousand men. All that are left of them are now in the field. The enemy have no reserves. This is proved by the fact that when they lately considered their capital in danger, they had to call for the militia, and to seduce them by the promise to keep them only three months. It is corroborated by the further fact, that when McClellan and Halleck have begged for reinforcements, and they have been constant beggars, they could only be gratified by weakening other commands. In this manner it was that Banks says he was victimized; perhaps, however, in that case Jackson was merely robbed of greater trophies.

The forces of the enemy are McClellan's and Halleck's command, say 100,000 each; McDowell's Shield's and Fremont's, say 50,000; Burnside's, Hunter's and Butler's, say 50,000; they must be small for they have kept very still. Besides these, they have but a few scattered detachments, that would add up but little. The foregoing figures add up 300,000; and we think they are too liberal. But putting the aggregate at 350,000, and there remains a balance of 350,000 or 400,000, to be set down as the consumption of the North *in men*, in waging their war upon us for one year.

The "Herald" states the present strength of the Northern army at 500,000, and the Confederate army at 400,000, as above stated. We do not believe that Lincoln has near 500,000 men in his camps; but even that number would show a diminution of 250,000 from what the "Herald" says they started with. Where are the rest? They have got their Southern farms, or have otherwise been placed *hors du combat*.

And not only is the Northern army thus reduced and destroyed, but wherever they stand confronted with ours, it is we who seek the fight and they who shun it. At Corinth and Richmond, they prefer to burrow and dig, and although they have come to whip us, decline the gage of battle. The excuse they give is that we outnumber them. The strategy on which they rely, is to cut off our resources, and to conquer us, not like brave and strong men attack their enemies, but as underminers. The New York "Herald" exults over the idea that food is to fail us; that our medicine chest is empty; and that thus the strong man is to become weak from famine, and the sick man is to die for want of medicine;—and *then* the brave and invincible hosts of the North are to sweep over our land. Poor, degraded creatures! Instead of the noble eagle pouncing from some towering cliff upon his vigorous prey, we have here a miserable buzzard waiting for carrion!

Our enemies are destined to disappointment here as in other things. We are boldly confronting them in the field, and we have intimidated and over-matched them there. One-half of the great army under whose rushing tread on pay-day the very earth shook—is gone. The other half are overawed, and digging and trenching. Midsummer is almost here. The malaria, so deadly to strangers, will soon rise from the swamps in which they are fortified and give them fatal fevers, and aches and agonies. The campaign, in short, is almost over on Southern soil. Let us now with wisdom and forecast nourish and develop our resources, and provide for the comfort and health of our soldiers, and the enemy's last hope will die.

Courage, ye soldiers and citizens of the Confederacy! Ye see what a vast work has already been done! Redouble your blows, and rekindle your confidence, and renew your energies, and a glorious result will crown your efforts!

Disaster at the Powder Mill.—We are pained to record a melancholy disaster at the powder mill on Monday morning last, about four miles from this City. Three of the workmen were engaged in the finishing house, when it was suddenly blown up, dreadfully mangling and killing all three, viz: Mr. Moonahan, Mr. Rigsbee and Mr. Warren. The force of the concussion hurled them from 20 to 60 feet. In a few seconds after, the pulverizing house and stamping room were blown up, in the first of which Mr. Strtice, the superintendent, was at that time engaged, and is supposed to have been killed instantly, but his body was not discovered until it was nearly destroyed by fire which consumed the buildings. The hands in the other houses not far off made their escape, with slight injury. Three of the tenements remain. On every part of the premises the effects of the explosion are to be seen. It is supposed that only about 2000 pounds of powder, nearly ready for use, were destroyed. The cause of the explosion is not known.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Wheat Crop.—We think that the complaints about the failure of the wheat crop are premature, at least to a great extent. The rust on the blades of late wheat has injured it in some measure, but in no instance have we heard of the rust being on the stalk, though there are probably localities where such is the case, but it is not a general thing. We are informed that there will be a very good crop of early wheat, and that the oat crop never looked better. Since the late rains, we are told, vegetation of all kinds looks improved. From the doleful accounts put forth lately about the crops, we suppose the Yankees might calculate on starving us out, but we don't think Providence intends such a thing to happen. An old gentleman said the other day that he had seen flour sell in this section at fourteen dollars per barrel when there was no war, and that nobody starved then, and he reasonably concluded that no one would starve now, unless the speculators caused it.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Wheat Crop.—The Spartansburg (S. C.) "Express" of the 4th inst. states that it is now pretty generally conceded that the panic about the wheat crop was unnecessary. From various sources we learn that the rust upon the blade has not affected the stalk or the grain, and a great improvement has been manifest in the prospect. A fair average yield is now expected.

An English Baronet Captured.—Authentic information has been received, of the capture, near Harrisonburg, by Ashby's cavalry, of "Sir Percy Worden," who was serving as an *amateur*, in the Yankee army, with the rank of Colonel.

Wouldn't Exchange.—One Illinois editor sent to another who had refused to exchange with him a paper bearing the inscription: "Exchange, or go to h——ll!" The editor thus addressed replied: "I will do neither, for I don't want your paper in this world, nor your company in the ——"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Moore County, held at the Court House in Carthage, on Saturday the 7th of June, 1862, the meeting was organized by calling W. D. Harrington, Esq. to the chair, and appointing Major H. C. McLean and J. H. Caddell, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair, when on motion, Messrs. A. R. McDonald, Josiah Shields, John Jones, Jesse Bean, E. B. Harrington, J. T. Phillips and Arch'd McCallum, Esqs. were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was entertained by a well timed and sensible speech from Gen. W. D. Dowd.

The committee, through their chairman, A. R. McDonald, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions which were adopted by the meeting, viz:

Whereas, the people of North Carolina will be called upon, in August next, to elect a Governor and Representatives to the General Assembly; and as it is highly important that there should be a reform in the administration of public affairs, and our best men placed in office; therefore,

Resolved, That the people, whose right it is to rule, should speak out, and rebuke the favoritism, inefficiency and misrule, which have marked the administration of public affairs in this State, since the commencement of the present war, and that a change in this respect is indispensable to the preservation of the credit and character of the State, and to that unity of sentiment and spirit so much to be desired, and without which the efforts of our brave soldiers and people to establish our independence must be, sooner or later, seriously embarrassed.

Resolved, That our Constitutions, both State and Confederate, should never be violated on any pretence whatsoever, but should be sacredly observed by all whose duty it is to enact, expound and enforce the laws.

Resolved, That the people are the source of all power, and that they, and they alone, have the right to govern, through their representatives duly chosen.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the legislative and executive departments, to retrench and reform, as far as practicable, in the administration of the Government; a prudent economy is especially necessary at this time, with an increased public debt and heavy taxes on the people.

Resolved, That the military power should always be subordinate to the civil power, whether in war or in peace; and that martial law should never be declared, nor the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, except when indispensable to the preservation of civil society or of the State itself.

Resolved, That the patience, fortitude, endurance and devotion to the cause of our brave troops, are worthy of the highest praise, and that we shall ever cherish a grateful recollection of their services and sacrifices in this war.

Resolved, That we saw with pleasure the Hon. Wm. A. Graham recommended for the office of Governor, in which recommendation we most heartily concurred; we now see the name of the Honorable, the gallant Col. Z. B. Vance recommended by several counties, which recommendation meets our most hearty approbation; should he fail to accept, then we will support the Hon. John M. Morehead, the Hon. Bedford Brown, W. W. Holden, or any other good, conservative man, of honesty and integrity and acknowledged ability to discharge the important duties of the office.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting shall select a candidate for the Legislature by ballot, and whoever receives a majority of the votes cast, shall be the candidate nominated.

On motion, Gen. W. D. Dowd and Arch'd McCallum, Esq., were appointed a committee to superintend the balloting for a candidate, who on the second ballot reported that Alexander Kelly had received a majority of all the votes cast, and was duly nominated.

On motion of A. R. McDonald, the nomination was made unanimous.

A. R. McDonald and Jesse Bean, Esqs. were appointed to inform Mr. Kelly of his nomination, and request him to accept the same.

Mr. Kelly very soon appeared in the meeting and regretted that the lot had not fallen on some person having more time and talent to devote to the public than himself; but having been selected by so many of his fellow citizens, as a candidate to represent Moore county in the next Legislature, he could not find it in his heart to deny his services to his country, at this time of trial and danger. He therefore accepted the nomination.

On motion, the Secretaries were requested to furnish the Fayetteville Observer with a copy of these proceedings for publication, with a request that the North Carolina Standard copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

W. D. HARRINGTON, Ch'n
H. C. McLEAN, }
J. H. CADDELL, } Sec'ys.

LOOK AT THIS!
THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

Fronting 300 feet and in the business portion of the Town, contains more spacious and well ventilated Rooms than any Hotel in the State,

and my Patrons say my Condiments are very good for the times.

T. WADDILL, Proprietor.
May 20, 1862. 27y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

75 HANDS to Cut and Cord Wood and boil SALT. Being in the employ of the State making Salt, exempts from Military duty. Free negroes will be hired and paid promptly soldiers wages, and furnished rations, and should they fail to come up, I am authorized to impress them, and will do so immediately. Any one noticing this advertisement will confer a favor upon those wanting Salt, by explaining to and sending forward any hands, white or black. They must bring cooking utensils and bedding. Address or call on me at the office of T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington.

J. M. WORTH, State Salt Com'r.
May 28. 29-10t

On Consignment.

5000 LBS. SHEET IRON.
2000 lbs. Bi-Carb. Soda.
2000 lbs. Sal. Soda.
1 Colt's NAVY REPEATER.

For sale by R. M. ORRELL.
June 2. 30-1mpd

SALT! SALT!!

CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of SALT at my Store, a few doors above Liberty Point; will sell by the bushel or pound.

I wish to employ a few good hands to work in the Salt works on Topsail Sound, 11 miles from Wilmington.

P. J. HARRIS.
Fayetteville, May 29, 1862. 29-9tpd

LOST!

A PLAIN BAND BRACELET, with the word "GINEVRA" engraved on the inside. The finder will please leave it at the Office of Dr. Haigh.
June 2. 30-2w

$75 REWARD.

ONE half of the above reward will be paid for the apprehension of my negro RACHEL, and the other half for proof to convict any one of harboring her. A description of her is as follows: She is a tolerably bright mulatto, of Indian descent, hair black and straight, and perhaps inclined to wave; she is somewhat crooked on the neck and shoulders; teeth not good; she is good sized and very intelligent, and would pass well for free; about 21 years old.

R. McDANIEL.
May 31, 1862. 30tf

Notice.

HAVING been appointed Agent by Maj. Gen'l T. H. Holmes, for the purpose of collecting all the private arms in my county, I appeal to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Cumberland, to bring them forward at the earliest moment possible. They are wanted to defend our homes.

I am instructed to purchase, beg, borrow or take.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sr.
April 14, 1862. 16tf

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 36tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861. 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c., and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. W. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

1,600 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his most valuable LANDS in Davie county, North Carolina. Said lands are situated on the Yadkin River, 16 miles North west of Lexington, and 14 miles South-west of Salem, North Carolina; are of great fertility, and contain some 300 acres of low lands, and are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Grass, &c.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Salem, North Carolina.

N. S. A. CHAFFIN.
May 18, 1862. 25-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having entered the service, all persons holding claims against the county of Cumberland will present them to W. G. Matthews, at the Bank of Fayetteville, for payment.

F. N. ROBERTS, County Trustee.
May 20, 1862. 27-1m

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.
March 18. 9tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.
March 18. 9tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Neill Ray, Jr., is authorized to collect and receipt for all claims due me during my absence. All those in arrears will please settle up immediately.

J. S. RAY.
April 19, 1861. 18-2mpd

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

$480 REWARD.

THE above reward of $80 each will be paid for the arrest and confinement in the nearest Jail or Military prison, the following named persons, Deserters from my Company, viz: William Owen, Benjamin Floyd, Miles Floyd, James Phillips, John Cooper, James King, Spain Williams, Henry Aumand, Thos F. Brooksher, Joseph C. Tadlock, Andrew J. Goins, John Medley, Robert Cooper, William Hammond, John B. Harper, Elias Ashworth.

I would notify the public that the above named Deserters are citizens of Randolph County and are lurking about their homes. I also forewarn all persons from harboring or affording any protection whatever to the above Deserters, as I shall strictly enforce the law against them.

JAS. F. FOULKES,
Capt. Co. B, 52d Reg't N. C. T.
June 6, 1861. 32*2w

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having, at September Term 1861, of Harnett County Court, taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of Green Womack, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make immediate payment. All claims against the Estate must be presented duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. DOUGLASS, Adm'r.
Harnett Co., June 6, 1862. 32-3tpd

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 28. 11-1m*tf

NOTICE.

R. B. WORTHY, present Incumbent, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff in Moore County, for the next term.
June 9, 1862. 32tf

☞ **Many Citizens of Robeson** and Richmond announce Capt. D. McNEILL as a suitable person to represent those counties in the Senate of N. Carolina.

Capt. McNeill is a young gentleman of sterling abilities, and has never yet offered for any position in the gift of the people. Upon the proclamation of the tyrant Lincoln calling for troops to subjugate the South, he immediately volunteered as a private; but by meritorious conduct was early promoted to the rank of Captain in the Confederate service, which position he filled with credit and distinction.

It is but proper that the true and tried soldier should meet the favors of a grateful people.

MANY VOTERS.
June 5. 31-6tpd

Florence and Fayetteville Rail Road.

UNDER the provisions of an Ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, Books will be opened on the 16th June at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "Florence & Fayetteville Rail Road Co." Shares One Hundred Dollars each.

At the Rail Road Office in Fayetteville.—Under the direction of the General Commissioners, A. A. McKethan, D. A. Ray, A. W. Steel, Wm. McL. McKay and Jno. M. Rose.

*At the Red Springs.